# MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

## 28 OCTOBER 1983

### Lebanon

Aftermath of Bombings — U.S. Marines at Beirut airport were again placed on alert due to reports of a booby-trapped truck roaming the airport perimeter near their positions, according to Beirut radio, but after a 1 and 1/2-hour search no such truck was found. In response to an initiative by President Reagan in the aftermath of the bombings, Secretary of State Shultz met in a Paris suburb with the foreign ministers of the three other states participating in the Multinational Force, and the four officials confirmed their countries' intention to remain in Lebanon, Paris radio stated.

Responsibility Charge — Israeli military sources cited by AFP and *The Jerusalem Post* alleged that the bomb attacks were carried out by members of the Islamic Amal Movement, a Lebanese group led by Husayn Musawi, which was founded when it broke away from Nabih Birri's Amal Movement.

Reaction — Husayn al-Musawi "praised" the Beirut explosions, terming them "a legitimate reply" to the Multinational Force's presence in Lebanon, reported Radio Monte Carlo. Radio Free Lebanon reported that a procession was held in Beirut from the As-Sayyad circle to the U.S. ambassador's residence and then the French ambassador's residence in denunciation of the attacks. In a message to President Reagan, Egyptian President Husni Mubarak advised that the United States should not retaliate for the attack on the Marines, as this could lead to more violence and put U.S. friends "in a difficult position," Cairo radio noted.

In several reports and commentaries, Damascus radio said the United States has "exploited" the incidents at the U.S. and French headquarters in Beirut to "heighten tension" and expand its military presence in the region preparatory to "direct and complete" military involvement in the region and cited sources close to the White House as stating that U.S.-Israeli contacts are being held to plan military aggression against Syria. *Ath-Thawrah*, cited by SANA, asserted that Israeli military concentrations in Lebanon "can only be viewed" as a "prelude" to new aggression against Syria, adding that "it is no coincidence" that these concentrations were built up after visits by Vice President Bush and a U.S. military delegation to Israel and the arrival of more Marines and forces off the Lebanese coast. The agency also reported *Al-Ba'th*'s warning to the United States to note that "unlike the Caribbean islands," the interests of many states converge in the Middle East, making it a more difficult target.

Political Developments — Former Presidents Camille Sham'un and Sulayman Franjiyah, former Prime Minister Rashid Karami, former Speaker 'Adil 'Usayran, Phalangist leader Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil, Amal leader Nabih Birri, and Progressive Socialist Party leader Walid Junblatt have all decided on the delegations to accompany them to the reconciliation talks in Geneva, Beirut radio reported, though not all have formally announced their delegations. Saudi Arabia is to be represented by its ambassador in Beirut, according to Voice of Lebanon radio. Franjiyah and Karami and their delegations have gone to Damascus to meet with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, after which they will proceed to Geneva, related SANA and Damascus radio.

In other developments, Beirut radio reported that President Amin al-Jumayyil and Saudi mediator Rafiq al-Hariri discussed the current situation. Meanwhile, the Security Arrangements Committee discussed the question of neutral observers and decided that committee members should devote all their efforts to resolving the security situation following recent cease-fire violations.

Military Situation — Lebanese Army positions again came under sporadic shellfire in the sourthern suburbs of Beirut and the Al-Kharrub region, according to Beirut radio. The radio added that the Israeli armored convoy and gunboat that had moved north along the coast to Ar-Rumaylah and Al-Jiyah on 25 October returned to the Al-Awwali bridge on 27 October, while the clandestine Voice of Arab Lebanon radio reported an attack by Lebanese National Resistance Forces on Israeli forces between Sidon and Tyre.

### Iran-Iraq Conflict

Iranian Communique on UN — An Iranian Foreign Ministry communique broadcast by Tehran radio accused the United Nations of encouraging and aiding Iraq in its war against Iran, charging that in spite of Iraq's violations of human rights, the Geneva Convention, and the UN Charter, the United Nations has taken no account of Iraq's aggression and violations. Since the Security Council has supported and encouraged "the aggressor," the communique states, Iran will continue the war and repel the aggression "at any cost." Asserting that "at the provocation of France" the Security Council is aiding Iraq and trying to prepare for superpower intervention, the communique states that the adoption of any Security Council resolution that does not correct its past injustices and condemn Iraq's aggression "is impossible" and that Iran "strictly warns" the superpowers to avoid acts that "create crises and warmongering" in the Gulf region.

Military Situation — An Iraqi military communique transmitted by INA reported that on the night of 25 October and on 26 October, 2,436 Iranians were killed and a large number were wounded in the northern sector. The military communique broadcast by Tehran radio reported mainly defensive engagements in all sectors, adding that 95 were killed and 400 were wounded in Iraqi shelling of Behbehan on 26 October.

## Inter-Arab Affairs

The PDRY and Oman have agreed to establish diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level, announced a joint statement broadcast by Aden and Muscat radios.

In Damascus, the Arab People's Conference began sessions to consider an invitation to set up an international court to examine "Israel's crimes in the Sabra and Shatila refugee camps," SANA stated. The agency added that head of the Syrian delegation and Ba'th Party National Command reserve member Ahmad Al-Hasan delivered the Syrian statement asserting that "the U.S. invasion of Grenada" is a "prelude" to military operations in the Middle East. PLO Executive Committee member and Fatah dissident 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar addressed the conference on behalf of the PLO, championing Syrian-Palestinian-Lebanese steadfastness, while the Lebanese National Salvation Front's representative stressed that Lebanese Nationalist Forces are "determined to foil" the "contract of submission" that others intend to impose on Lebanon.

## PLO Affairs

In a statement reported by Damascus radio, PLO Central Council and Palestinian Popular Struggle Front (PPSF) Political Bureau member Khalid 'Abd al-Majid reaffirmed that the Palestinian revolution is proud of its links with Syria and that his organization rejects the policy of PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and his deputy Khalil al-Wazir. The radio added that another PPSF spokesman held 'Arafat and Al-Wazir "completely responsible" for the events in Lebanon. Also in Damascus, the PFLP and the DFLP joint command called for a halt to peripheral disputes in the Lebanese-Palestinian-Syrian alliance so as to safeguard the victories that have been achieved, denouncing any intra-Palestinian fighting whatever the justification, North Lebanon Voice of Palestine radio said.

In northern Lebanon, Syrian, PFLP-General Command, and dissident Fatah forces shelled pro-'Arafat positions in the Nahr al-Barid and Al-Baddawi camps and tried to advance on 'Arafat loyalist-held Tripoli on 26 October, Baghdad Voice of PLO radio reported. The radio also noted that Syrian, Libyan, PFLP-General Command, As-Sa'iqah, and Fatah dissident forces around Tripoli and the two camps are being reinforced, adding that a big military operation against pro-'Arafat positions is expected.

## Syria

Defense Minister Mustafa Talas attended a tactical exercise in which all types of ground forces, in conjunction with aircraft, were used to stop the advance of a mock enemy, to reinforce the defenders, and ultimately to push the enemy back, defeat him, and restore the original defensive positions, according to Damascus radio. The radio noted that the exercise was "very close" to actual combat operations.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

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## U.S. Middle East Policy Target of Criticism

**WAFA Political Editor**

*JN261915 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1608 GMT 26 Oct 83*

[Correspondent's recorded dispatch]

[Text] Writing under the headline "The French Stand Remains Distinguished and Useful," the WAFA political editor says: The way the U.S. Administration handles the affairs in Lebanon and the region indicate that this administration, under President Reagan, is leading the American people and policy toward a critical situation, whose features are being disclosed daily. This administration is rapidly jeopardizing the region's security and world peace as well.

Neither the increase of the Marine forces, which have officially and blatantly become a party working against the will of the Lebanese and the Palestinians as well as the other peoples in the region, nor the measures taken to guarantee these forces' security in Lebanon can make a start to a solution that may develop into a just settlement for the existing problems, foremost of which is the Palestinian cause, which represents and constitutes the crux of the region's conflict.

The WAFA editor further adds: The dispatch of more U.S. forces and sophisticated weapons will only complicate the existing problems and eventually lead to tough and unlimited confrontations. Thus, the U.S. Administration will revive its criminal image that prevailed during the Vietnam war. The American people paid dearly in that war. They lost their reputation and had a great number of casualties.

The explosions in the U.S. and French military headquarters in Beirut should have caused the U.S. policymakers to reconsider and review their policies. What happened, however, was quite the opposite: more threats, more muscle-flexing, and increased determination to continue to jeopardize the region's security. The U.S. policymakers ignored the real reasons of this chain of bloody violence, from which the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples have been suffering for many years now and from which the American people are beginning to suffer.

The WAFA editor further says: The U.S. Administration's disavowal of the PLO, of the Palestinian people's firm and worldwide recognized rights, of the aspirations of the Lebanese Nationalist forces and the Lebanese people's will, and its continued aid and military support for Israel — including the most modern sea, land, and air weapons — all constitute real reasons that will continue to be volatile hotbeds for a long period of time unless these reasons find just solutions.

There is no doubt that the European stand, which is distinguished from the U.S. stand, particularly the French stand, can play a role in the European arena in general and affect the U.S. Administration's policy. This U.S. policy will drag the United States and its allies into quicksand and into the ordeal of dishonorable wars.

## Beirut Bombings Aftermath

*LD270236 Algiers Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1700 GMT 26 Oct 83*

[Text] The radio correspondent, commenting on the explosions on Sunday in Beirut, aimed for the U.S. and French military commands, writes: The parliaments of the four countries which have contributed forces to the Multinational Force in Lebanon have been subjected to very strong pressures to make their governments find justification for the death of their sons in Lebanon.

A number of the French soldiers who were killed were reservists doing temporary military service. A public opinion poll in France found opposition to the presence of the French forces in Lebanon. In the United States, a contradiction began to emerge in the attitudes of the U.S. parties that had supported the policy of U.S. President Ronald Reagan on the Lebanese crisis. A number of U.S. congressmen have begun to question the U.S. objectives in Lebanon.

With the death toll of U.S. soldiers in Lebanon reaching 220 or more, according to the Voice of America — a consequence of U.S. policy in Lebanon — the American people will step up their call for the withdrawal of all the U.S. forces from Lebanon. But Senator [name indistinct] says: We cannot withdraw under fire. And if we wanted to declare war we would not know against whom to declare it.

In any event, the executioner of the operation, as an eyewitness among those who survived said, drove his truck fast. He was dressed in green and was smiling, as if to say: Here is the latest happening. Then he destroyed the U.S. military command building and killed a quarter of the U.S. force in Beirut in a single moment.

Some observers in the Lebanese capital describe this kamikazi operation as a knock-out blow directed at Reagan. As for the results, others were saying that the investigation is still continuing. Ordinary people in Beirut are saying: The role of the gang of four in Lebanon has begun to diminish to a large extent ever since the Americans and the French became involved in the battle of the mountain.

The slogans they were supposed to have come to uphold — such as bolstering peace, and realizing stability and security in Lebanon — have not convinced anyone. What can the governments of these forces do, especially when a summit will be held next week at the level of the foreign ministers of the gang of four, and what does Reagan mean when he places the responsibility for what is happening on the forces which lie behind the Syrian lines?

The questions are many and everyone is afraid of the reaction, particularly as the practices of the U.S. forces have begun to cause fright in the hearts of people. The Marines now suspect everything around them. People in Beirut are saying: Will something worse than this happen? In the U.S. capital, however, Reagan was saying that he will not withdraw the Marines from Lebanon, for if he does it would mean the failure and collapse of U.S. policy in Lebanon in particular and in the Middle East in general. In the eyes of U.S. policy this means submission to what

this policy calls terrorism, political blackmail, and admitting defeat in front of the Soviet Union.

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz says: To withdraw from Lebanon would mean we would pay a high price stragegically, politically, and ethically. In all cases, several choices are being discussed at the U.S. National Security Council, which has held sessions ever since the terrible explosion on Sunday morning.

**Withdrawal of French, U.S. Forces Called For**
*GF271636 San'a' Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 26 Oct 83*

[Commentary: "A New Confrontation in the Quagmire"]

[Excerpts] The day has come in which the headquarters of the U.S. and French forces were damaged, leading to the deaths of over 216 U.S. Marines and wounding a great number of the French force. This is a new confrontation in the quagmire. This incident has important implications that the Americans and the French must grasp before it is too late.

U.S. President Reagan and his aides are directly responsible for the blood of the U.S. Marines who were killed earlier in Lebanon, for those who were killed today, and for those who will be killed tomorrow. The U.S. President sent them to the criminal quagmire, and this was mapped out by the U.S. and the Zionist governments more than 8 years ago. During these years Lebanon and the Palestinian camps experienced a series of violence and crime, during which the two peoples paid a high price. The blood of the U.S. Marines is dripping off the hands of President Reagan and his aides and advisers, and of the hands of all those who are involved or caused the involvement in this war.

The U.S. President and his administration have to work in the direction of promptly withdrawing their forces from Arab Lebanon. The French Government has to do likewise. The U.S. people in particular have to remember the U.S. planes that were full of coffins and corpses of U.S. troops that arrived at the airports of the United States from Vietnam. Moreover, these people must never allow the officials in charge of the U.S. to be more violent and bloody and to continue dragging the U.S. people into the bloody Lebanese quagmire.

**Baghdad VOP Analyzes Situation in Grenada**
*JN262022 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1632 GMT 26 Oct 83*

[Talk by political editor]

[Text] Grenada is far away. However, Grenada is the most recent example. What happened a week ago, and what developed yesterday in an invasion of this small Caribbean island, is an example of the conspiratorial, military, and aggravating policy, that is, the continuing impudent policy adopted by the current U.S. Administration.

What happened in Grenada can be said to be a coup fabricated by the CIA against the socialist government there, as a prelude to an invasion prepared in advance. The pretexts used to justify this impudent U.S. action will not be important, whether this justification is the evacuation of U.S. citizens on the island — and this in itself is an old joke — or the participation of the banana republics in the invasion.

Grenada is far away, but what happened there is an example of the mentality that steers U.S. policy in Washington. This applies not only to Nicaragua, El Salvador, Cuba, and the Western Hemisphere of Latin America, but also to the U.S. policy in our region, particularly regarding the raging war in Lebanon, the raging war in the Gulf, the Marine force in Beirut, U.S. fleets off the Lebanese shores, and the Rapid Deployment Force and its fleets, which are indeed present at the entries of the Gulf.

The level of U.S. reactions to the blasts in the Marine headquarters in Beirut and to the threats to block the Strait of Hormuz in the Gulf indicate that Washington will most likely carry out actions in Lebanon and the Gulf similar to its impudent military action in Grenada, using the same banner of preserving the vital U.S. interests. Note that these interests are found in other peoples' countries and not in the United States. Washington has threatened and is still threatening that it will not allow this or that to happen. Naturally, the term "we will not allow" includes a direct threat to use U.S. fleets, Marine forces, the Rapid Deployment Force, and so on. In light of the escalation in fighting on the Gulf front, and following the blast that has killed more than 220 Marine officers and soldiers in Beirut, the U.S. threat gets closer to the stage of implementation.

If we restrict our concern to what is taking place in Lebanon, we will notice that Washington is now entering a clear, declared war in this country; thus, Washington will be abandoning its old claim Reagan is talking about a war to liberate Lebanon. The question that arises upon hearing President Reagan's words is: To liberate Lebanon from whom?

The U.S. statements made by Reagan, Shultz, and Kissinger give a quick answer to this question. According to the aforementioned officials, Washington will not allow the forces hostile to the United States to take hold of Lebanon, which has supremely vital U.S. interests. If we try to define the hostile forces, we will certainly be able to exclude Israel and the Phalangists and include the other forces present in the Lebanese arena, primarily the Lebanese people themselves.

The United States will not allow the fall of Lebanon, President Reagan said when he explained his policy. He further added that the United States and the Western countries will not yield to terrorism. U.S. war secretary Weinberger threatened that Washington will retaliate. Of course, Reagan said that his country will not enter what he termed as the war for liberating Lebanon. However, this does not mean that Washington will not carry out war operations in Beirut and its environs. Actually, there are reports indicating that the citizens in Beirut's southern suburb and the hills overlooking the city fear a U.S. military operation in their areas. If we exclude this possibility or, at least, say that it is only a probability, we can still note that the features of another scenario are taking shape.

Reports from Washington say that Israel could be the U.S. tool for Reagan's war to liberate Lebanon. These reports are almost confirmed, particularly if we recall that Reagan does not favor U.S. participation in this war lest it trigger a world war, and also if we recall that a U.S. delegation to be led by Shultz will visit Israel this week to discuss what Shultz calls the situation in Lebanon and Middle East security affairs. This scenario is most likely. At any rate, and regardless of the Israeli tool, this scenario cannot be separated from the U.S. policy that was practiced yesterday in Grenada. Though Grenada remains a small, distant island, Lebanon and the Gulf are not islands, are not distant, and are liable to all the possibilities, which could be much more dangerous than the expectations of Reagan and the sleeping Arabs.

**DPFLP Condemns U.S. Invasion of Grenada**
*JN271528 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1505 GMT 27 Oct 83*

[Text] Damascus, 27 Oct (SANA) — The Democratic Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DPFLP] has condemned the invasion of Grenada and said that this operation affirms the aggressive trend of U.S. imperialism and its determination to suppress the peoples' movement and to impose reactionary imperialist hegemony on them, exactly as it is currently doing in the Arab region, particularly in Lebanon. In a statement issued here today, the DPFLP denounced and condemned the U.S. piracy operation against the people of Grenada and requested the immediate withdrawal of the invasion forces in order to enable the Grenadian people to determine their future freely and without foreign interference. The DPFLP also requested halting the conspiratorial operations against the peoples of the Caribbean and Central America, particularly the Nicaraguans.

**PRC Planning To Provide Financial Aid to PLO**
*GF271645 San'a' Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 27 Oct 83*

[Text] It was reported in Beijing that the PRC has decided to provide urgent financial aid to the PLO. The NEW CHINESE NEWS AGENCY reported that PRC Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Wen Yezhan conveyed this decision to the acting PLO representative in Beijing, Brother Shahir Muhammad.

**Fatah Forces Exchange Fire With Dissidents**
*JN261733 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 26 Oct 83*

[Text] Tripoli — Since this morning, the dissidents and the Ahmad Jibril group have been carrying out a continual artillery shelling of Nahr al-Barid camp from the Syrian Army positions. The situation in northern Lebanon, particularly in the areas surrounding Tripoli, is still tense. These areas are still besieged by the Syrian forces. Meanwhile, aggressive acts continue against the Palestinian revolution positions in that area. Reports coming from northern Lebanon state that the Syrian forces, the groups of agent Ahmad Jibril, and the dissidents have continued their intermittent artillery shelling of the Palestinian revolution forces' positions. Several shells fell on the Nahr al-Barid and Al-Baddawi camps. A Palestinian military spokesman said that our forces retaliated and shelled the sources of the fire, silencing some of them. The Palestinian military spokesman added that the Syrian forces, the groups of agent Ahmad Jibril, and the dissidents have attempted to advance in the direction of the city of Tripoli, but our forces foiled the attempt and stopped the advance of the aggressive forces.

**Syrian Attack on Tripoli Said Expected**
*JN271800 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1618 GMT 27 Oct 83*

[Text] The Syrian forces, accompanied by the Libyan forces, elements of As-Sa'iqah, the Ahmad Jibril group, and the treasonous dissident group, continue to reinforce their positions around the Nahr al-Barid and Al-Baddawi refugee camps and the city of Tripoli. It is clear from the method of the Syrian forces' concentration of its units and their positions that a big military operation is expected in the next few hours. Moreover, the military operation that began 2 days ago was an attempt to advance past our forces in the direction of (?Minia) and the Turbul mountain overlooking the Al-Baddawi and Nahr al-Barid refugee camps.

Our sources in Tripoli, northern Lebanon, said that two meetings were held at the home of agent Tariq al-Khadra in Damascus this week. The sources said that the meetings were arranged by Syrian intelligence in order to discuss the military plan to strike at the two refugee camps and Tripoli. All evidence indicates that the situation is seriously deteriorating as a result of the Syrian concentration.

The Joint Command of the PFLP and the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine today issued a statement in which it warned of the seriousness of the fighting in the north after it received information about the decision adopted in Damascus regarding the direct approval of the attack on the refugee camps and Tripoli.

**Dissidence is Pro-Syrian As-Sa'iqah Reported**
*JN262025 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 2000 GMT 26 Oct 83*

[Text] The As-Sa'iqah organizational command in northern Lebanon held a press conference in the Al-Baddawi camp during which Abu Shadi, member of the organization's revolutionary council, announced that militias, some military units, and members of the Popular Liberation War Vanguards As-Sa'iqah forces in the Nahr al-Barid and Al-Baddawi camps and in the Tripoli area have split from their leadership after the latter disavowed the PLO. He added that these forces rejected the orders to withdraw from their areas in the north.

### Commitment to PLO Stressed

*NC271043 North Lebanon Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0645 GMT 27 Oct 83*

[Text] The As-Sa'iqah forces' command in the northern sector of Lebanon held a news conference yesterday evening at the Al-Baddawi camp. During the conference, Amin as-Sa'di and Abu Shadi, member of the northern sector command, read a statement to journalists. He stressed the commitment of the commanders, cadres, and fighters of the As-Sa'iqah forces in northern Lebanon to the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of our people and their rejection of the command orders to move from the north. He said the fighters will remain among their masses and people to defend their revolution against any [words indistinct] to harm the people's steadfastness and revolution.

### Fatah's Dissident Mahmud al-Labadi Interviewed

*JN211952 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1803 GMT 21 Oct 83*

[Telephone interview with Mahmud al-Labadi, spokesman of the Fatah dissidents, in Damascus by Monte Carlo News Director Antoine Nawfal carried in the "It Happened Tomorrow" program — date not given; recorded]

[Text] [Antoine Nawfal] Brother Mahmud al-Labadi, you were known as being very close to Yasir 'Arafat. You left Yasir 'Arafat and joined his opponents in the Fatah movement. My first question is: What was the principal reason that prompted you to leave Yasir 'Arafat and join his opponents?

[Mahmud al-Labadi] This is a matter of conviction. We in the Fatah movement are working according to our convictions. When I see that the course no longer agrees with my conviction — a conviction which I have believed since I joined Fatah many years ago — then I have no option but to leave the course in order to adhere to my first conviction. This is because I am not an employee. We are all strugglers and volunteers. We do not work in a company and we are not employees, but revolutionaries.

I saw that the movement's course no longer complied with my conviction, whether on the political, organizational, financial, behavioral, or ethical levels. All this prompted me to work toward correcting the course of the movement to which I devoted my life and a great deal of my time and effort in order to liberate our usurped homeland, Palestine.

[Nawfal] Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf] proposed to Yasir 'Arafat's opponents that they establish a new faction in the Palestinian resistance. What is your reply to this?

[Al-Labadi] We will not split from Fatah. We will not establish a new faction. We will not leave Fatah to the dissidents or deviants. We will not leave Fatah to those who want to ally with Reagan and his lackeys and who support the confederation [with Jordan] or any other plan. We are original Fatah members and adhere to Fatah's political programs. We are merely advocates of reform and correction to the course which we believed deviated from the correct line.

[Nawfal] However, there are several examples in the Palestinian resistance movement in which several factions split into two factions, for example.

[Al-Labadi] The Fatah movement will not be split and we will not allow the Fatah movement to be split. The Fatah movement will remain the backbone of the Palestinian people, revolution, and resistance. Thus, to whoever urges us to split, such as Abu Iyad, we will say: No, brother. Do not urge us to split. You must only urge us to attain accord, and you must yourself work toward correcting the course of the Fatah movement so that we would meet on a clean basis.

[Nawfal] You cling to the Fatah movement in Damascus while Yasir 'Arafat and his supporters cling to it in Tripoli. What is the solution?

[Al-Labadi] The solution is that the 'Arafat side must comply with the just demands. He must respond to the just demands and he must rectify the course. He must agree to the program submitted by the mediation committee headed by Brother Ibrahim Bakr and that stemmed from the PLO Central Council. Why does the other side refuse to respond to our demands? Why does the other side insist on rallying around him and the many deviants, opportunists, immoral people, and others in his ranks? We do not want to display all our dirty clothes in the open.

[Nawfal] Anyhow, after all these accusations and counter accusations, what is the practical solution, in your opinion, to settling the split in the Fatah movement and in the Palestinian resistance?

[Al-Labadi] First of all, we demanded the convening of a Fatah movement congress on the basis of reforms and in harmony with the proposals submitted by the PLO Central Council's subcommittee. When the other sides respond to these demands, then we will be willing to convene a congress which will unite all the trends and courses of the Fatah movement. However, if the other side continues to reject our demands, then that would mean that they want to push us, eliminate us, and force us to establish a new organization. We say that we will not do that. On the contrary, we will continue the dialogue with all Fatah cadres, even with those honest people who are still on the other side. They either join us or clean up their ranks.

[Nawfal] Is there any confidence now among Yasir 'Arafat's opponents that a settlement would be achieved in the Fatah movement and that Yasir 'Arafat would remain head of the movement?

[Al-Labadi] This has to be decided by the congress. If a Fatah congress was convened, a new or an old leadership might be elected. All this is up to the congress because it is the higher authority. We are democratic and are committed to all democratic principles.

[Nawfal] What are the reactions in Palestinian circles to the meeting between Khalid al-Hasan and President al-Asad?

[Al-Labadi] In fact, we have learned and heard of this meeting, of course. However, at present we are saying that the problem is

not a Fatah-Syrian or a 'Arafat-Syrian problem; the problem is essentially a Fatah problem. I say that, instead of talking with the Syrian brothers, they must come to talk to us and respond to our just demands. This is the principal prerequisite. However, if they go to others to settle our problems, then that means that they want to widen the rift. We say to them: You are invited to respond to the demands. We are right, and we are confident that our demands are just because they represent more than 90 percent of the opinions, feelings, sentiments, and sufferings of all Fatah cadres and elements. Who opposes reforms? Who opposes corruption? Who could possibly support corruption other than the deviants? Therefore, our demands are very just and all our demands for reforms are just.

[Nawfal] My final question is a personal one and is as follows: If you meet Yasir 'Arafat now, could there be a personal reconciliation between you and him?

[Al-Labadi] I personally have no grudge against Abu 'Ammar. I worked with him for many years because I believed that through him I could serve the Palestinian issue. I am still a soldier in this issue and I am prepared to continue. There is no personal grudge. The issue is a political one. It is a question of the political course; we are against this course that led us to this present situation. Had it not been for this wrong course that led our movement for more than 10 years, I, and others who were closer than I was to Brother Abu 'Ammar, would not have been forced to rebel or loudly call for reforms. This is because we talked about these deviations for a long time but we did not receive any response to all these deviations that prevailed in our arena — whether in Jordan or Lebanon. We found that mistakes were entrenched in Lebanon. We found that after leaving Beirut, they continued in the same course and, consequently, some form of rebellion or call for reforms in the Fatah movement had to take place.

[Nawfal] Do I understand from this that you denounce and oppose Abu 'Ammar's presence in Tripoli?

[Al-Labadi] We say that any presence that causes further bloodshed does not serve the Palestinian issue. We say that any reinforcement or concentration of arms in Tripoli will not serve the Palestinian issue because the Israelis are not in Tripoli. We say that instead of concentrating arms it would be preferable if they concede, be modest, and talk to us and to their cadres who were brought up by them for many long years. Instead of taking up arms and igniting brotherly fighting, they should be slightly more modest, concede a little, and implement some reforms that have become very necessary in order to correct the course of our Palestinian people so they may continue their struggle more strongly and more positively against the Israeli enemy that occupies our homeland.

[Nawfal] Thank you.

### Palestinian Official on Syrians in Tripoli

*JN262112 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 2045 GMT 26 Oct 83*

[From the "Panorama" program]

[Text] A Palestinian military spocksman told our radio: Our information confirms that there is a Syrian decision to carry out a new military operation against the Nahr al-Barid and Al-Baddawi camps and Tripoli. He added that fighters from the Liberation Army's Hittin forces, and groups belonging to Ahmad Jibril, As-Sa'iqah, and the dissidents, in addition to special Syrian units, artillery batteries, missiles, and armored battalions, were massed during the last few hours in a new attempt to settle the situation militarily against the Fatah and revolution forces in northern Lebanon.

### PFLP, DFLP on Military Buildup in N. Lebanon

*NC270659 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0545 GMT 27 Oct 83*

[Text] An official Palestinian spokesman said in Tunis last night that a major offensive is expected to be launched on the Palestinian camps of Nahr al-Barid and Al-Baddawi in northern Lebanon. He revealed that the Syrian forces continue to reinforce positions around the two camps following the arrival of Libyan and dissident forces to Tripoli.

The PFLP and the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine have warned of an impending massacre in the north. Their joint command issued a statement in Damascus yesterday saying that the military buildup in northern Lebanon and the plans drawn up to thouroughly enflame the situation among what they called comrades in arms would grossly harm the Syrian-Lebanese-Palestinian alliance.

### DFLP's Abu Layla Discusses Tripoli Situation

*JN212149 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1741 GMT 21 Oct 83*

[Telephone interview with Abu Layla, political bureau member of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP] and member of the PFLP-DFLP Joint Command, by Monte Carlo News Director Antoine Nawfal — date and place not specified; recorded]

[Text] [Antoine Nawfal] In your capacity as an official in the DFLP and member of the two front's joint command, how do you view the solution for the city of Tripoli and the solutions for the Palestinian arena? Let us begin with Tripoli.

[Abu Layla] We believe, as the joint command announced in a statment issued 2 days ago, that the principal issue in northern Lebanon, Tripoli, and its refugee camps is to avert a new round of the bloody and destructive fighting between the sides to the national alliance.[as heard] We particularly wish to avert any new round of inter-Palestinian fighting or any Palestinian fighting with the Lebanese [words indistinct]. We believe that the condemned massacre that took place in Tripoli 9 days ago must be a prelude to a new round of fighting. We affirm the right of the northern Lebanese and the various Lebanese national parties to regain their offices and headquarters and their right to have an open, political and military presence in the city. This is because it is their city and they have deep and historic roots. However, we hope that this will be achieved through political and peaceful efforts and in a manner that would avert further fighting for the city and its refugee camps.

[Nawfal] But do you believe that through Abu 'Ammar's [Yasir 'Arafat] departure from Tripoli we could reach a solution for the city of Tripoli?

[Abu Layla] We believe that it is necessary now and during the coming weeks that normal life should return to the PLO's legitimate institutions. We believe that the current situation in Tripoli does not help acheive this objective. Therefore we affirmed that it was necessary for a situation to be found to help restore normal life to the PLO's institutions, including the Executive Committee and the Central Council. This is because the continued paralysis of these institutions could produce grave results on the organization's position under the current circumstances.

[Nawfal] However, if Abu 'Ammar leaves Tripoli will the fighters be required to leave with him or will he leave alone? If the fighters stay in Tripoli, will that not lead in the future to possible clashes?

[Abu Layla] We believe that the presence of the Palestinian fighters in Lebanon's refugee camps is natural and must be preserved. There is no need for the Palestinian fighters to be present in Lebanese cities. There has been a longstanding agreement with various national Lebanese forces that the Palestinian military presence is confined to the refugee camps.

[Nawfal] However, if we accept what you are saying, will Abu 'Ammar's departure from Tripoli mean a return to normal life for all the PLO institutions and an end to the differences within the resistance ranks?

[Abu Layla] The return of normal life to the Palestinian institutions will not necessarily mean an immediate end to all the differences. Regrettably, these differences in the PLO institutions and in the most prominent resistance faction, namely, Fatah, have existed for a long time. We believe that the return of normal life to the PLO institutions will contribute toward finding a natural and legitimate framework through which a dialogue could be held to find a solution to existing differences. We believe that these differences should be resolved on the basis of preserving the existing national alliance within the PLO. We also believe that this is based on the PLO's unity and independence. In this regard, every move, reform development, and democratic correction will help us to reach this result and reduce the size of the differences.

[Nawfal] However, when we talk about the differences we realize that they have become very prominent recently. Does this escalation of positions between Abu Iyad and the demands of the PFLP and DFLP mean that there is some form of boycott? I also want to ask you a clear question: There are reports from Aden that say that George Habash and Nayif Hawatimah refused to meet with Abu Iyad. How true are these reports?

[Abu Layla] I have not been informed of the truth behind these reports, except what I heard from the press. However, I believe that the position of the two front's joint command stresses the need to hold a dialogue with all parties to the existing alliance within the framework of the PLO, including the two disputing sides in the Fatah movement. This is the policy which we have adopted in the PFLP and DFLP, and it will remain our policy because we believe that there is no room for boycott within the Palestinian national movement. The Palestinian national movement is an alliance that comprises all the classes that are hostile to Zionism. Therefore, all these trends must preserve the ability to hold dialogue between themselves in order to achieve the common objectives.

[Nawfal] Khalid al-Hasan visited the Syrian capital and I believe he is still there. He had a lengthy meeting with President al-Asad. Do you believe that this meeting will help in achieving a possible settlement within the Palestinian resistance? What is your impression of this meeting?

[Abu Layla] First of all, we believe that the dispute in the Palestinian resistance is essentially an inter-Palestinian dispute and its solution must be a Palestinian one. Undoubtedly, the problems between the Fatah and the Syrian brothers must be overcome and we hope that all efforts will succeed quickly in this regard.

### Yasir 'Arafat Inspects Nahr Al-Barid Camp

*JN251722 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1620 GMT 25 Oct 83*

[Text] Tripoli — Brother Leader Abu 'Ammar, accompanied by a number of the Palestinian revolution's officers and cadres, inspected Nahr al-Barid camp in light of yesterday's intensive shelling by the Libyan forces, the groups of agent Ahmad Jibril, and the dissidents. Abu 'Ammar viewed the shelled areas and the resulting damage. He also gave military instructions regarding the fortifications.

### 'Arafat Chairs Military Council Meeting

*NC270952 North Lebanon Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0645 GMT 27 Oct 83*

[Text] Abu 'Ammar, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, yesterday chaired a meeting of the Palestinian revolution Higher Military Council. Our correspondent has learned that during the meeting the conferees discussed the latest developments in the Palestinian arena in light of the massive concentrations in

northern Lebanon of the dissidents and their supporters from Ahmad Jibril's gangs and the Libyans.

### 'Arafat Sends Letter to USSR's Andropov

*JN280952 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0900 GMT 28 Oct 83*

[Text] A Fatah loyalist spokesman said in Tripoli, Lebanon, that PLO Chairman 'Arafat sent a letter to Soviet President Yuriy Andropov in which he explained the serious situation around the Palestinian camps in northern Lebanon resulting from huge Syrian military concentrations. 'Arafat, who delivered this letter to a Soviet delegation that visited him in Tripoli yesterday, asked the Lebanese officials to use their pressure to prevent a wide-scale outbreak of clashes in this area. The Palestinian spokesman also said that the Palestinian positions around Al-Baddawi and Nahr al-Barid camps came under Syrian artillery fire yesterday.

### AL-QUDS Tells 'Arafat To Stop Appeasing Syrians

*JN251720 Jerusalem Al-Quds in Arabic 21 Oct 83 pp 1, 11*

[Editorial: "Stop Begging"]

[Text] The PLO leadership under Yasir 'Arafat yesterday declared its approval of the reform plan presented by the PFLP and the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP] several days ago. This plan calls for reforms and changes in the political, financial, and administrative spheres. Politically, the plan essentially calls for the following:

1. The rejection of any attempt by a single Palestinian group to dominate the other groups; the condemnation of authoritarianism and opportunism in mutual dealings; and the rejection of any attempt by the Arab states to dominate the PLO.

2. The categorical rejection of President Reagan's plan and the establishment of relations with Egypt.

3. The rejection of all attempts to present the Fes summit resolutions as a prelude to the recognition of Israel.

4. The restriction of Palestinian contacts to the democratic forces which recognize the Palestinian people's right to self- determination.

5. The strengthening of relations with Syria and the Lebanese opposition forces.

6. The assertion that armed struggle is the only option for the Palestinian movement.

It seems that Yasir 'Arafat has announced his approval of all the demands made by the opposition in the Fatah movement, and has also fully agreed to pursue the general outlines of the slogans raised by the Syrian regime. Yasir 'Arafat hopes that by making this move he will be able to avert the internal fighting, and make a final attempt to patch up differences within the Fatah movement. This is also a clear proof that Syria has succeeded in subjugating and dominating the Palestinian movement, which is completely contrary to the aforementioned first political provision.

Despite 'Arafat's attempt, the Syrian regime's past practices tell us that this attempt will not be appreciated by the Damascus rulers, for it seems that they are determined to go ahead with their plan to split the Palestinian movement and control its political decisionamking.

'Arafat has made several attempts to solve the crisis inside Fatah and improve Palestinian-Syrian relations, but all his attempts have failed. Therefore, the chance of this last attempt to completely and absolutely approve the demands of the opposition movement and the Damascus rulers will not be any better than that of the previous attempts. Perhaps it is time 'Arafat and his movement, after the repeated Syrian violations of Palestinian rights, stopped begging for better relations with the Damascus rulers, who are fully determined to control the political decision-making of the Palestinian movement.

### PPSF Official Rejects 'Arafat, Al-Wazir

*JN271952 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 27 Oct 83*

[Text] Damascus — Khalid 'Abd al-Majid, member of the PLO Central Council and the political bureau of the Palestinian Popular Struggle Front [PPSF], has affirmed that the Palestinian revolution is proud of its alliance with Syria in confronting the Arab nation's enemies. He also affirmed the Palestinian revolution's rejection of all news disseminated by the media of the deviant right that attempts to involve Syria and the resistance factions in peripheral battles in order to distract them from the principal battle.

In a statement today, 'Abd al-Majid affirmed that the deviant leadership has burned all of its cards. He said: On behalf of the Palestinian masses we reject the policy of 'Arafat and Khalil al-Wazir because it does not serve the march of our people's revolution and seeks to accept capitulatory plans. We affirm that we will confront this deviant policy.

In a statement issued today, an official spokesman of the PPSF held Yasir 'Arafat and Khalil al-Wazir completely responsible for what is taking place in northern Lebanon.

### Al-Jumayyil, Al-Asad Discuss Lebanese Settlement

*OW262340 Hong Kong AFP in English 2322 GMT 26 Oct 83*

[Text] Beirut, Oct 26 (AFP) — President Amin al-Jumayyil had a "positive" telephone conversation today with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad about the proposed Lebanese national reconciliation congress in Geneva, official sources said here today. The source said that Syria will send a representative to the congress, but his identity was not yet known. This was the first time the two leaders had spoken to each other in eight months because of worsening Syrian-Lebanese relations, observers said.

President al-Jumayyil also telephoned Saudi Arabian King Fahd to discuss the proposed national reconciliation congress which is due to open at the end of next week.

### Joint Forces Kill Two Israelis in S. Lebanon

*JN261951 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 26 Oct 83*

[Text] A group of the joint Palestinian and Lebanese Nationalist forces attacked with machine guns and rockets a Zionist military patrol as it was passing on the coastal road to the north of Tyre near the village of Shabriha. Two enemy soldiers were killed and others were wounded in this attack.

A Zionist military spokesman admitted the attack and said that the patrol was fired upon from an ambush set up by the joint forces fighters. He added that the Israeli forces rushed to the scene, instituted a curfew on the area, and began searching forthe perpetrators, who withdrew safely to base.

Another joint forces group attacked a Zionist occupation forces' patrol near Tuffahta. The attack, in which machine guns and hand grenades were used, killed or wounded several Zionist enemy soldiers.

### Algiers VOP Reports Fatah Talks in Syria, Jordan

*LD232158 Algiers Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1700 GMT 23 Oct 83*

[Text] In Amman, Brother Hani al-Hasan, member of the Fatah Central Committee, spoke about Palestinian-Jordanian relations and shed light on the meeting in Damascus between Brother Abu as-Sa'id [Khalid al-Hasan], member of Fatah Central Committee, and Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, which lasted 6 hours. Here is a voice dispatch from the radio correspondent:

In Amman, Brother Hani al-Hasan said that the meeting between Khalid al-Hasan, Abu as-Sa'id, member of the Fatah Central Committee, and Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad is an important step which allows us to draw common views of all the problems between us and the brothers in Syria, and to draw up a joint conception of effective political and strategic moves within the framework of Arab solidarity. This came in a special statement by brother Hani al-Hasan to WAFA.

On the visit of the Fatah delegation comprised of Brother Hani al-Hasan and Abu Shakir, member of the Central Committee, to Jordan, he said: We Palestinians and Jordanians are in agreement that Jordanian-Palestinian relations are a strategic necessity for all of us. Consequently, disagreement may arise on a certain point, but this will not halt the dialogue because we face together the Israeli-American plan aimed at splitting the Arab region into statelets. He added: Therefore, the unity of the Palestinian and the Jordanian peoples is the main target, and Israel's road to keeping the West Bank and the Gaza Strip passes through splitting this unity.

On Palestinian-Jordanian talks, he said: Our visit to Amman is to exchange views with the Jordanian officials. We are now working together to confront the Israeli settlement plan in the occupied Arab territories and we hope to consolidate a joint stand at the coming Arab summit to rebuild the eastern front whose basis is the Syria and Jordanian Armies and the forces of the Palestinian revolution. Any political move not backed by military force is meaningless. Brother Hani al-Hasan denied a report by the *(?Jordan Times)* today about a meeting to be held within the next 24 hours between brother Abu 'Ammar and President al-Asad.

### Libyan Military Activities Around Tripoli Eyed

*JN251142 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1629 GMT 24 Oct 83*

[Political commentary]

[Text] The Libyan military move which took place yesterday to support the Syrian siege around the city of Tripoli is not surprising. However, some wondered why the colonel was doing this. When we tried to disclose the motives and objectives of this move, particularly in light of its timing, one of the brothers said: It seems that Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's problem is trying to stay in the spotlight. We answered this brother by saying that what he said could be true to a certain extent. Yet the subjective proof indicates that through his permanent search for publicity, Al-Qadhdhafi is still linked with the liquidation plan aimed against the PLO. Since the beginning of the first chapter of this plan a few months ago in the Al-Biqa' valley, Al-Qadhdhafi has played a primary role, whether by publicly voicing his warm support for the dissident putschist movement or by backing it with arms, dollars, and military batallions stationed in the Al-Biqa' valley.

Insignificant events can only produce insignificant people. Consequently, Col al-Qadhdhafi's role diminished, shrank, and was overshadowed by a side playing a stronger role or, at least, a side believing that it had a more powerful role on the basis of numerous calculations and relations. This side is the Syrian regime.

It is useful to explain briefly that Col al-Qadhdhafi's colorful policy and his personal love for publicity are not flaws in Al-Qadhdhafi's character. Actually, we believe that this policy has been intentionally fabricated to surround him with some kind of mystery to avoid any logical and scientific analysis of his policy. He has succeeded to some extent as people can be heard saying that Al-Qadhdhafi is temperamental and has no stable policy. In reality, his constant policy is to be considered temperamental.

It is useful to note that we do not talk about Al-Qadhdhafi as a person but as a representative of a ruling class, which has its own historical trends and occasional suspect and exposed links with its natural allies. This class has its own Arab and international relations. Consequently, this class does not represent only its own interests, but the interests of the other powers connected with it in one way or another.

We cannot scientifically and logically say that Al-Qadhdhafi is sabotaging the Arab liberation movement and that he is playing this suspect role only under the cover of revolutionary banners, which in reality are the slogans of the international revolutionaries, but also because Al-Qadhdhafi is obsessed by these sloagans. In order to be quite clear and very logical, we say that we oppose the theory of the agent pawns employed in the U.S. plot. In other words, Al-Qadhdhafi — who at the beginning of the dissident putschist movement was a cover for Syria's actions — is not a pawn in the U.S. hands, although the chess board on which he is moving is purely American. This means that the interests of Al-Qadhdhafi's regime, which has a certain class affiliation, meet the U.S. interests in the Arab region, which can be summarized in the need to liquidate the PLO at any price because the PLO is the real revolutionary obstacle facing the U.S. interests and designs, including the aggressive interests of the Arab nation's historic Israeli enemy. This also includes the other Arab regimes involved in the liquidation plan.

Going back to the recent Libyan military move, we believe that the issue is related to the distribution of roles. One role takes priority over the other according to the stages of the plan to liquidate the PLO and in accordance with the importance of this or that party in the one stage. All this is related to the general political atmosphere in the region, and to the nature of events and developments.

The Libyan forces have been present for some time in Al-Biqa'. Why did these forces not move after the first dissident incidents in Al-Biqa' against the Palestinian revolution forces? Why did these forces only move yesterday? Let us look at the new development sin the region. We ask: Are yesterday's explosions in the U.S. and French positions in Beirut related to the Libyan forces' moves in the direction of Tripoli to back the Syrian military siege around the Palestinian revolution forces there? This is only a question. However, the two explosions are the most important new development in the Lebanese arena. If we suppose that there was some connection between the two incidents, then the Syrian move was quite appropriate to take advantage of the state of tension now prevailing in the Lebanese arena and to futher escalate this tension. This was made clear today by the shelling aimed at some of our positions in Tripoli.

Another new development on the level of the Palestinian-Syrian level. There were some Palestinian contacts lately with the Syrian side in an attempt to halt the deterioration and avoid a possible catastrophe in Tripoli should an armed clash erupt between the Syrian forces besieging Tripoli and the Palestinian revolution and its masses besieged in the city. This development called for a tactical and objective retreat in the Syrian role. However, the Libyan forces moved forward in order to assume their role and heat up the situation around Tripoli. By doing so, the Libyan move prevented an improvement of the situation. This move is actually a Syrian attempt to close all doors in the face of a frank and serious dialogue to surmount the crisis. This supports the conclusion that the responsibility for the liquidation plan is distributed between this and that Arab regime, namely and directly between Syria and Libya. The Arab silence has indirectly participated in what is being implemented against the PLO. This silence has recently developed into a call for Abu 'Ammar's departure from Tripoli. The recent Libyan move came to further support this call and back it with military efficiency on the ground. They are massing forces and are carrying out this muscle flexing, which developed today into an intensive shelling of some of our positions in Tripoli, in order to explode the situation and create tension and apprehension inside Tripoli. They will then hold Brother Abu 'Ammar responsible for this atmosphere. They hope that through these moves they will succeed in forcing Brother leader Abu 'Ammar out of Tripoli. They argue that calm and security will be restored to the city with Brother Abu 'Ammar's departure. The opposite is expected to happen should Abu 'Ammar leave under the pressure of these threats and maneuvers. Abu 'Ammar's presence in Tripoli has certainly strengthened the steadfastness of our fighters and Palestinian masses. This presence has increased their morale, something that displeases the perpetrators of the liqudation plan and threatens to foil their plan completely.

So, the whole issue is one of roles. The Libyan role has been exposed and scant since the very beginning and will continue. With the presence of Brother leader Abu 'Ammar, the revolution's valiant fighters, the Palestinian and Lebanese masses, and the fighters of the Lebanese Nationalist Movement, Tripoli will remain steadfast.

### Klibi Contacts Arab Foreign Ministers on War

*JN271202 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0955 GMT 27 Oct 83*

[Text] Tunis, 27 Oct (INA) — The INA correspondent learned here today that Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi has sent letters to the Arab foreign ministers dealing with the Iraqi-Iranian war developments. Arab diplomatic sources have said that the secretary general reminded the Arab foreign ministers of the Fes Arab summit resolutions that call on the Arab countries to support Iraq against attacks on its territory in accordance with the collective Arab Defense Pact and the Arab League charter which stipulate that any foreign aggression against any Arab country is an aggression against the entire Arab nation.

Two days ago, the Arab League secretary general held telephone contacts with a number of Arab leaders on Iran's serious military aggression against Iraqi territory. The Arab League Secretariat the day before yesterday issued a statement condemning Iran's recent offensive in the Panjwin sector and describing it as a serious escalation in military operations which will abort the current efforts to stop the war.

**UAE Oil Minister Discusses Production, Quotas**
*GF280440 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1900 GMT 27 Oct 83*

[Text] Vienna, 27 Oct (WAKH) — UAE Petroleum and Natural Resources Minister Dr Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah has said that the OPEC Ministerial Council committee in its meeting today did not note any change in the situation on the oil market as compared to the situation that prevailed during its previous meeting on 13 September in Vienna.

In his press conference today which was reported by WAM, he noted that the daily OPEC production ranges between 18.3 and 18.5 million barrels, which means that the market is not in bad shape.

On Saudi Arabia's exceeding its average production, Dr al-'Utaybah said that since Saudi production is flexible, its daily production ranges between zero and 17.5 million barrels. But no country is allowed to exceed this ceiling by one barrel, whether it be Saudi Arabia, the UAE, or Iran. He pointed out that the role of the committee is to follow up any violation in the production by a member-country that may be exceeding its average ratio.

Dr al-'Utaybah indicated that the followup committee realizes that some countries have already exceeded their production quotas and said they will be addressed in a cordial way in order to restore their quotas. He also expressed hope that the OPEC member-countries, at their next meeting on 7 December in Geneva, will be able to tackle most of the situations in the oil market.

WAM reported that the followup committee will hold a meeting on 6 December in Geneva.

## GULF AFFAIRS

### Oman, PDRY Establish Diplomatic Relations

*GF271536 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 27 Oct 83*

[Statement issued by the governments of the PDRY and the Sultanate of Oman in Aden and Muscat; no date given — read by announcer]

[Text] In implementation of the agreement of principles between the PDRY and the Sultanate of Oman signed on 27 October 1982, and out of their desire to develop fraternal and good-neighborly relations and to organize fruitful cooperation between the governments of the two countries on the basis of mutual respect for the interests of both sides and noninterference in each other's internal affairs, and as a contribution toward the strengthening of security and stability in the Arabian Peninsula, and from their belief in supporting Arab solidarity and joint action, they have agreed to establish diplomatic relations and exchange diplomatic representation at the ambassadorial level.

### Omani Delegation Departs

*GF271515 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 27 Oct 83*

[Excerpt] Shaykh Muhammad ibn 'Ali al-Qatabi, deputy governor of Zufar, has left the country today leading the Sultanate delegation to fraternal Kuwait to attend the second session of the PDRY-Oman Border Committee.

### PDRY Delegation Leaves

*GF271607 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 27 Oct 83*

[Text] A delegation of the technical committee for [demarcating] the border with the Sultanate of Oman, led by Lieutenant Colonel 'Abd al-Wasi' Sallal, deputy minister of interior and chairman of the committee, left Aden for Kuwait today to attend the meetings of the second round of talks on the border to be held in Kuwait on 29 October.

In a statement to ANA, 'Abd al-Wasi' Sallal expressed satisfaction at his forthcoming meeting with the Omani brothers in Kuwait, particularly following the declaration of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two fraternal countries on the first anniversary of the signing of the agreement of principles in Kuwait on 27 October 1982. He said: We view the establishment of diplomatic relations between us and the Sultanate of Oman as a positive and natural step that serves the interests of our two fraternal peoples and contributes toward the consolidation of the region's security and stability. Lt Col 'Abd al-Wasi' Sallal said that in cooperation with our brothers appropriate solutions for the border will be found in accordance with the agreement of principles between the two countries. He was seen off at the airport by Deputy Foreign Minister Muhammad 'Ali 'Inayah and Interior Ministry officials.

### Kuwaiti-Saudi Maneuvers To Be Held During Summit

*GF271026 Doha QNA in Arabic 0843 GMT 27 Oct 83*

[Text] Kuwait, 27 Oct (QNA) — Press reports said here today that joint Kuwaiti-Saudi maneuvers will be held during the period of the fourth GCC summit that will be held in Qatar on 7 November. Quoting a responsible source, *Al-Watan* said these maneuvers come as a continuation of the "Peninsula Shield" maneuvers and will be exercises using various ground and naval weapons with the aim of attaining the required standard among the GCC armies.

The source denied that the diversification of the arms sources in the GCC states has any negative reflection on the required standard of coordination. The source stressed that the opposite is correct because the diversification of weapons provides numerous advantages, particularly diversification of firepower and the training of all military cadres to use these types of weapons in the GCC states.

The source concluded by saying: The diversification of armaments protects us against any pressures that we may face with regard to the availability of spare parts. He added that it is not true that the United States of America is pressuring any Gulf country that wishes to possess non-American arms that are found suitable for the nature of its soil and atmosphere. He indicated that Kuwait has signed a contract with the French Government to build an early warning system for the Air Force.

## BAHRAIN

### Situation in Lebanon, Grenada Criticized

*GF261356 Manama Gulf Mirror in English 27 Oct-2 Nov 83 p 2*

["Comment" column]

[Text] The United Nations Charter was adopted 38 years ago this week. Seldom since the inception of the UN can it have been under as much pressure as it is now. Adding to the global chill of renewed East-West tension, come the "intervention" in Grenada, the continuing agony of Lebanon, and the delicately poised Gulf war.

Although the invasion in the Caribbean is currently centre stage at the Security Council, the bomb outrages in Beirut and its potential repercussions are very much linked in the thinking of the world's leaders. That the United States would consider, and carry out, involvement in a military action in a Commonwealth country despite the "considerable doubts" voiced by her closest ally, Britain, needs a detailed explanation alone.

There are too many questions and not enough answers at present to reach a conclusion, but the members of the UN must have been surprised by the American move. And there can be few things less liked by international leaders than military surprises.

It has raised the diplomatic temperature and fueled fears being voiced all week that the U.S. will in some way retaliate for the

appalling atrocities at the American and French bases in Lebanon. Such revenge, if it were taken, would be a problem very close to the UN. The U.S. Marines and French troops are part of the international police force and the UN could not tolerate one part of that force acting alone. The wrath of the American people over the tragedy is understandable and talk of revenge is natural. But an act of vengeance could have a devastating effect on the peace process.

The French president clearly understands this. Mr Mitterand, after a visit to the scene of the bombings, said France would not take any action which would deepen the troubles. It is to be hoped the Americans concur, but the actions later this week on the spice island raise doubts which have disturbed the world.

## U.S. Treasury Secretary Continues Visit

### Delivers Reagan Message

*GF271351 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1320 GMT 27 Oct 83*

[Text] Manama, 27 Oct (WAKH) — Amir of Bahrain Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah has received a written message from U.S. President Reagan. U.S. Treasury Secretary Donald Regan delivered this message during a meeting with Shaykh 'Isa in Manama today. During the meeting, the two sides reviewed bilateral relations and means of bolstering and developing them, particularly in the economic field.

The meeting was attended by Foreign Affairs Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah, Finance and National Economy Minister Ibrahim 'Abd al-Karim, and U.S. Charge d'Affaires in Bahrain Charles Brayshaw.

### Meets Finance Minister

*GF271802 Manama WAKH in English 1540 GMT 27 Oct 83*

[Text] Manama, 27 Oct (WAKH) — Ibrahim 'Abd al-Karim, Bahraini finance and national economy minister, conferred here today with U.S. Treasury Secretary Donald Regan. The meeting was attended by 'Isa Burshayd, Bahraini finance and national economy under secretary; Rashid al-Meer, assistant under secretary for economic affairs; Shaykh Salman Al Khalifah, director of banking services at Bahrain Monetary Agency; and Charles Brayshaw, U.S. charge d'affaires.

In a statement following the meeting, Mr 'Abd al-Karim said that the meeting dealt with economic relations and means of promoting them between the two countries. The activities of banking, financial, and commercial corporations in Bahrain were also reviewed during the meeting, he said.

Mr 'Abd al-Karim also said that the discussions covered all international and economic issues in addition to the topics placed on the agenda of the International Monetary Fund and World Bank. The Bahraini minister affirmed that views were identical toward most of the topics during the meeting. Both sides also agreed to follow up several topics in the future, he added.

### Regan Departs

*GF271824 Manama WAKH in English 1543 GMT 27 Oct 83*

[Excerpt] Manama, 27 Oct (WAKH) — U.S. Treasury Secretary Donald Regan left Manama today after a brief visit to Bahrain. Mr Regan delivered a message from U.S. President Ronald Reagan to His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, amir of Bahrain.

## Meeting Held on Arab Issues With Libyan Leaders

*GF271552 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1310 GMT 27 Oct 83*

[Excerpt] Manama, 27 Oct (WAKH) — A meeting was held today in Manama between the Bahraini and Libyan sides. The Bahraini side was led by Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah, foreign affairs minister, and the Libyan side was led by 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi, secretary of the General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison.

During the meeting the two sides reviewed current Arab developments, particularly those dealing with the convention of the next Arab summit. The Bahraini and Libyan sides expressed their determination to continue joint action in order to clear up the Arab atmosphere, to ensure the success for the summit, and to jointly work to brush aside Arab differences. The Bahraini and Libyan views were identical on all the issues that were discussed during the meeting.

### Al-Qadhdhafi Message Received

*GF271527 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1300 GMT 27 Oct 83*

[Text] Manama, 27 Oct (WAKH) — Amir of Bahrain Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah has received a written message from Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi dealing with consultation and exchange of views on current developments. The message also included an invitation for the amir of Bahrain to visit Libya. The amir accepted the invitation. A date for the visit will be set later. In addition, current international developments were discussed.

The message was conveyed by 'Abd al-Mu'ti al-'Ubaydi, secretary of the General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison, during a meeting with Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah today. The meeting was attended by Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah, foreign affairs minister; Shaykh Muhammad ibn Khalifah al Khalifah, interior minister; and Ramdan Muhammad ar-Rubi, the representative of the Libyan People's Bureau.

# KUWAIT

## 'No Legal Grounds' Seen For U.S. in Grenada

*LD271829 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1203 GMT 27 Oct 83*

[Text] Kuwait, 27 Oct (KUNA) — Kuwait today expressed its regret at the U.S. invasion of the Caribbean island of Grenada and described this invasion, which took place with support from

other Caribbean statelets, as "a dangerous phenomenon in relations among countries."

Deputy Kuwaiti Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Amad as-Sabah has stated that Kuwait considers the invasion of that small island an interference "in purely internal matters that concern no one but the people of Grenada who, like all other peoples, have the right to choose their political and social systems without any foreign intervention."

He added that Kuwait "sees no legal grounds for the armed invasion of Grenada by the United States and some Caribbean countries." He described the invasion that took place last Tuesday following a coup that toppled the former Grenadian prime minister as "a foreign invasion of the territory of an independent state contrary to the spirit and letter of the UN Charter." He expressed Kuwait's regret at "the internal conflict that took place among the various factions fighting for power in the country," where a Marxist regime had taken over following the toppling of former Prime Minister Bishop.

### AL-WATAN Assails U.S. Invasion of Grenada

*GF280450 Kuwait Al-Watan in Arabic 26 Oct 83 p 1*

[Editorial: "From Lebanon to Grenada"]

[Excerpts] Grenada. This little Caribbean island was not mentioned in any newspaper or on any radio for months and months. Then this island was suddenly highlighted in the news. The Americans tried to use their power against a people whose number is less than the population of a small U.S. city. Regardless of the causes of the rude U.S. invasion of this island — which can be included within the framework of the international strategies or the redlines that should not be exceeded by a superpower. This invasion constitutes a grave escalation to what has become known as the "Reagan principle" in adopting a stringent line in dealing with the Soviets on the one hand and in striking at the liberation movements in the world on the other — where these movements are basically antagonistic to the current U.S. policies based on political oppression and economic pressures.

Washington did not try to conceal its intentions. Secretary of State George Shultz had said that the comprehensive U.S. strategy is based on "the international confrontation of the Soviet Union", whom he charged as being after attaining military superiority over the United States and after getting involved in unstable regions in the Third World countries in order to impose the "Soviet example" on the countries that are associated with it.

Therefore the United States will not accept less than the Soviet retreat as an only alternative, according to Shultz. That is why the United States sends its fleets to hot areas to hold maneuvers, to airlift troops, and to fight nationalist movements, and thus to impose its coerciveness on others.

Matters may not reach the limit of a de facto confrontation on the battlefield with Moscow, but the process of invasion was certainly another test to the patience of the Soviets who turned their cheek in many places and on many occasions. So this invasion has been a new provocation that can be added to the series of provocations against the world peoples who regard the United States as being their first enemy.

### U.S. Treasury Secretary Regan's Visit Scored

*GF280426 Kuwait Al-Qabas in Arabic 26 Oct 83 pp 1, 21*

[Editorial: "'Reaganomics' Looks for a Present"]

[Excerpts] The visit by U.S. Treasury Secretary Donald Regan to Kuwait must cause negative feelings no matter how much the hospitality tries to conceal this. The U.S. official is a symbol of the arrogance of U.S. power with its economic and financial strengths. He represents — with regard to money and economy — the lust for domination that makes this superpower the pioneer of the law of the jungle in the international community. Yet his visit has some benefits that will at least recall some of the characteristics of the financial and economic policies of the administration this U.S. official represents and which we call "Reaganomics".

We do not believe that the U.S. official came to preach about Reaganomics in Kuwait, nor do we believe that he carries with him any present. It is more probable that he visits Kuwait expecting to get some presents. Some of the presents he expects to get may be Kuwait's participation in facilitating matters dealing with appeasing the U.S. failure to meet its commitments toward the IMF by providing a loan to the IMF.

If this were really the desired present, or if there were others, he is then excused in his expectations for a good reception. Because he holds this post, he should know the Arab countries' capabilities to forgive affronts and swallow insults. How else can we construe the Arabs' response to the deliberate U.S. [steps] to humiliate them?

Arab imports from the United States increased from $3.8 billion in 1974 to $10.4 billion in 1978 and to $20.5 billion in 1982. The ratio between these exports and the total U.S. exports to the whole world increased from 3.5 percent in 1974 to 9 percent in 1982. How do we explain that the long-term Arab investment — other than the saving assets — are estimated at over $80 billion, and that over $40 billion have been invested during the past 3 years?

### Shaykh Sabah, Syrian Envoy Confer on Arab Issues

*LD241443 Kuwait KUNA in English 1314 GMT 24 Oct 83*

[Text] Kuwait, Oct 24 (KUNA) — Deputy Premier, Foreign and Information Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad Monday conferred with Syrian envoy to Kuwait 'Isa Darwish on Arab issues. Darwish told newsmen that they followed up coordination between the two sisterly Arab states on the overall Arab situation in addition to means of providing an adequate atmosphere for creating an effective Arab solidarity in the face of plots aimed at disintegrating the Arab nation and bringing it under imperialist influence. He described the meeting as "friendly" and reflecting the two countries' fraternal relations.

Asked whether Shaykh Sabah and Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal's visit to Damascus was fixed to follow up Gulf mediation efforts between Baghdad and Damascus, the envoy said, "Channels are open and anything is expected."

## SAUDI ARABIA

### AR-RIYAD Comments on Beirut Bombing Attacks

*PM271308 Riyadh Ar-Riyad in Arabic 24 Oct 83 p 1*

[Editorial: "In the Massacre of the Americans and the French: Who Is Against Whom?"]

[Text] The attack on and destruction of the U.S. Marine headquarters and the French force headquarters in the biggest mass assassination incident in Lebanon was the most violent of the three acts of violence that have dominated events in the Lebanese arena. The first operation was the attack on the Iraqi Embassy. All indications at the time were that Arab hands were behind it. Then former Lebanese President Bashir al-Jumayyil was assassinated while he was with government and party aides and among his private and public guards. Israel emerged as the first suspect, seen to have punished Al-Jumayyil by liquidating him for failing to do what was expected of him and for at least maintaining Lebanon's Arab identity.

The third and most violent operation was the one perpetrated against the U.S. Marines and the French forces. On the basis of who stands to benefit from what happened, it is difficult to point an accusing finger so early at any particular group because of the interlinked interests, whether they are separate interests for personal reasons or the interests of people who want to reshuffle the cards of the game because previous attempts and bloodshed failed to fulfill their objectives.

If the bombings were acts of vengence unrelated to the desire to make political gains from military situations, it must be borne in mind that the victim is not always the one to commit acts of vengeance and that in some cases others try to involve the victim more and more. Anyway, the operation will be received well, psychologically, by those whose own people have been killed in broad daylight without anyone feeling sorry for them.

The most important question here is how the operation will affect Washington's attitude to the region. We recall that the deaths of four Marines earlier aroused the U.S. press. Many questions were asked in Congress about the wisdom of having a U.S. military presence in Lebanon. One person sarcastically said: If they are there to be killed, then there are far too many of them, but if they are there to fight, then there too few. This reflects the weakness of the U.S. position in terms of a decisive step to commit the prime aggressor, Israel, to stop its aggression once an for all and to make it understand that Arab territory is not soil for its economic options and military ambitions. That is why, if the United States does not take into consideration in its reaction the aspect relating to Israel in particular, it will find itself embroiled in a complex situation which could prove even worse than Vietnam, because in Vietnam it was known who was fighting whom, whereas in Lebanon many unknown sides plant explosives and carry out assassinations. This phenomenon is not in the interest of the region or, for that matter, of the sincere intentions of any international side to establish peace in Lebanon, which suffers from occupation in the south and de facto military and sectarian partition elsewhere. This fragmentation is reflected in the plurality of attempts to undermine all efforts to reunite Lebanon or to spare the region greater risks and more violence in the form of operations. Condemnations cannot alter the results of such operations which are, in principle, rejected by everyone but which are also a threat to everyone.

### Lebanese Role in Beirut Bombings Viewed

*LD261345 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 26 Oct 83*

['Abdallah Sulayman (remainder of name indistinct) commentary]

[Excerpts] Latest reports from Lebanon say that the number of American and French killed as a result of the explosion so far is 280. The explosions do not serve peace in the region, rather they weaken the opportunities to achieve peace. Although some observers believe that the investigation work which began yesterday will face extreme difficulties, they nevertheless agree that this work will not stop. It is quite true that it would have been better for Lebanon to resolve its own problems without seeking the assistance of international forces to protect some of its sons from each other. The bitter reality and difficulties of Lebanon, with all its factions, shows that the Multinational Force is there not for the purpose of occupation but to stop occupation, and it may be able, via its temporary presence, to stop the bloodshed and bring about stability and preserve peace. The Lebanese military investigation is faced with the task of finding out which shadowy quarter is being harassed by the task of this force.

In fact it is difficult to accuse a certain party without having clear evidence that supports such an accusation. What can be said is that, regardless of the outcome, it should be realized that any dispute between the Arabs and the United States, which is a great power, and France which is also a friend of the Arabs, is regarded in itself as an Arab loss [passage indistinct].

Here we ask again: Who benefits by the (?undermining) of peace in Lebanon? Is it the aim of the explosions to freeze the international efforts for restoring (?normal conditions to this Arab country)? Does the timing of the explosions mean anything to the efforts of the Lebanese national reconciliation efforts? What is reassuring is the fact that responsibilities have been recognized and it has been decided to hold a conference of national reconciliation in accordance with what was decided, despite the circumstances.

### Accord in Lebanon Stressed Following Bombings

*GF280600 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 28 Oct 83*

[From the press review]

[Text] The newspaper *'Ukaz* today commented on developments in Lebanon after the Beirut explosions that killed a great number

of U.S. and French forces and on those who are behind them and other objectives, referring to the Israeli enemy's plots to swallow southern Lebanon by creating discord and shaking the stability of Lebanon.

*'Ukaz* affirmed in its editorial that these two explanations — regardless of the identity of their perpetrators — call for exerting more sincere efforts to bring about an accord in Lebanon and protect Lebanon's unity and independence by depriving the Israeli enemy of the chance of expanding at the disadvantage of Lebanon and its people. The newspaper held the United States responsible for carrying such a role [as heard] for its influence on Israel and its rulers by looking for a better method to deal with the Middle East issue and its developments because this issue has become of great dimensions which threaten the world's peace and security.

**Meeting of Multinational Force Ministers Eyed**
*LD272229 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 27 Oct 83*

["News and Comment" by Husayn al-'Askari]

[Text] The foreign ministers of France, the United States, Italy, and Britain convened today in Paris to discuss the future of the presence of the Multinational Forces [MNF] in Lebanon, made up of forces from the four countries. The foreign ministers of these four countries agree that it is not probable that the conference will be an occasion to submit specific propositions or a new initiative, and that it will concentrate on assessing the general position of the role of the MNF after last Sunday's explosion in the headquarters of the American and French forces in Beirut, with victims exceeding 300 dead and a number of wounded, which gave a new and dangerous dimension to the future of the presence of these forces and to their effectiveness in enabling the Lebanese Army to spread its control over the whole of Lebanon.

The observers consider that the succession of the events in the Lebanese arena and the dependence of these events on external elements was and still is the most dangerous factor, one which gives rise to the fears that the issue of the conflict among the conflicting Lebanese factions might go out of the hands of the Lebanese. Then it would be difficult to control the problem.

It seems that what happened last Sunday assessed by any criteria, cannot serve any side in the conflict as much as it constitutes an obstacle which might be difficult to overcome, especially if the parties which suffered harm try to confront the situation in a tense manner and without deliberation.

It is clear that the meeting of the foreign ministers of the countries which participate in the MNF is an opportunity to look into the reality of the roots of the Lebanese problem at a remove from tense or vengeful positions — that is, if the governments of these forces sincerely want to find a solution which restores to Lebanon its security and peace and which enables its sons to live under national reconciliation, for which Lebanon was an example before the regrettable events. It would not be difficult for the Lebanese to return for this form.

Without an objective outlook on the reality of the Lebanese problem, along with a sincere wish to help all the Lebanese to recover from their crisis, the matter will get completely out of control, and then regrets will be useless.

## UAE

**Satisfaction Expressed With Oman-PDRY Relations**
*GF271936 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1820 GMT 27 Oct 83*

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi, 27 Oct (WAKH) — The UAE has expressed satisfaction at the declaration made on the establishment of relations between the PDRY and the Sultanate of Oman. It described this step as positive and constructive in addition to helping cement ties of friendship and amiability among the region.

UAE Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Rashid 'Abdallah today sent two congratulatory cables to Omani Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah and to PDRY Foreign Affairs Minister Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz ad-Dali. He stressed in these cables that the establishment of relations between the two countries is a clear evidence and sincere proof that the children of the Arabian Peninsula are capable of solving their internal problems themselves without the help of others.

**Commander Discusses GCC Maneuvers, Unified Force**
*PM271014 Jidda 'Ukaz in Arabic 24 Oct 83 p 6*

[Interview with Lieutenant General Shaykh Khalifah ibn Zayid Al Nuhayyan, deputy commander in chief of the Armed Forces, by Sami al-Muhanna in Abu Dhabi — date not specified]

[Excerpt] [Al-Muhanna] Some observers have interpreted the holding of the "Peninsula Shield" maneuvers at this time as a direct response to Iranian threats to close the Strait of Hormuz. What is your comment on this?

[Al Nuhayyan] The idea of creating a unified defense system for the GCC was not born in the past few weeks. Indeed, it has been the subject of long studies since the GCC was established, and its aim is to pool the real sources of strength of the Arab Gulf states in accordance with a strategy that ensures the maintenance of peace and defense of the people and the land. The "Peninsula Shield" maneuvers are a step toward the realization of this strategy and have absolutely nothing to do with current developments in the area.

With regard to the threats to close the Strait of Hormuz, the policy proclaimed by the GCC states and to which they adhere is the rejection of any military intervention by the big powers in the area. There is no doubt that the threats to close this waterway will give the powers that are eager to intervene in the area the opportunity to realize their dreams and to spread their influence — something that will have serious consequences for the security of the area and will threaten stability in it. For this reason we sincerely appeal to all sides to realize the facts of international conflict in the area and the dangers involved.

Closing the Strait of Hormuz will not benefit any party in the region. Moreover, it is an international waterway that should remain navigable and open to international shipping. We do all we can within the GCC framework to ease tension in this area and to strengthen regional peace. We hope that the parties concerned will change their stands for the sake of their own interest and the common interest.

We believe that it is our duty in this part of the world to contribute to world prosperity without making threats. This can be achieved only through the continued flow of vital oil supplies through the Strait of Hormuz, which has been kept open for thousands of years. This underlines the need for the world community to intensify its efforts to stop the Iraq-Iran war. We hope that the combatant parties will respond to those efforts in order to overcome the causes that led to this war.

[Al-Muhanna] The GCC has asserted its rejection of military alliances and axes. It has also affirmed that it is not a bloc against any party. In the present circumstances of heightened conflict the situation calls for more military cooperation and and defense coordination. How far have efforts toward this end been made, and will military cooperation culminate into the establishment of a unified military force to defend the Gulf?

[Al Nuhayyan] The GCC's achievements in the short time since it was established are reassuring, because it was established on a firm basis and not as a result of an emotional outburst. The GCC is the realization of an existing reality whose elements are derived from a nature, common history, religion, and language that bind the people of the area together.

In fact what has been achieved in the past 2 years in laying the foundation of Gulf cooperation is tremendous; but this has been carried out quietly and with the help of thorough research and studied steps, and the results of it all have become evident in all fields. Steps toward military cooperation will continue to be taken in accordance with the study plans, whose ultimate aim is to establish a joint military command.

During the next month there will be joint air maneuvers by Saudi Arabia and Kuwait as a first stage, and joint air manuevers by Oman and the UAE as a second stage.

### Delegation Members to GCC Summit Named

*GF271030 Doha QNA in Arabic 0845 GMT 27 Oct 83*

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 27 Oct (QNA) — It was reported here today that Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, UAE president, will lead his country's delegation to the meetings of the fourth session of the GCC Supreme Council that will be held in Doha on 7 November. Today's edition of the newspaper *Al-Ittihad* reported that a high-level official delegation has been formed to accompany Shaykh Zayid to the conference. The delegation includes Shaykh Rashid ibn Ahmad al-Mu'alla, member of the UAE Supreme Federal Council and ruler of Umm al-Qaywayn; Shaykh Hamdan ibn Rashid al-Maktum, minister of finance and industry; Mr Ahmad Khalifah as-Suwaydi, personal representative of the UAE president; Dr Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah, minister of petroleum and mineral resources; Mr Rashid 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs; Major General Hammudah ibn 'Ali, minister of state for internal affairs; Staff Brigadier General Muhammad Sa'id al-Badi, chief of the general staff of the Armed Forces; and Mr 'Abdallah an-Nuways, under secretary of the Ministry of Information and Culture. The delegation also includes a number of other officials from the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Finance and Industry.

## PDRY

### Deputy Premier Receives Soviet Ambassador

*GF271657 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 27 Oct 83*

[Text] Brother Brigadier General 'Ali Ahmad Nasir 'Antar, Political Bureau member and deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, received at his office yesterday Comrade Vladislav Petrovich Zhukov, USSR ambassador to Aden, who briefed him on the stance of the Soviet Union on the recent developments on international arena. Bilateral relations were also discussed during the meeting. Brother Brig Gen 'Ali Ahmad Nasir 'Antar expressed the appreciation of the party and state for the Soviet Union's stances on various international causes. He also assessed its principled stances on supporting the struggles of our Arab peoples and expressed great satisfaction for the development of bilateral relations and the honest internationalist support of the Soviet Union for our country.

### Cairo on Mubarak NEW YORK TIMES Interview

*NC272130 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 27 Oct 83*

[Text] President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has stated that the United States should not retaliate for the bombing of the U.S. forces headquarters in Beirut on Sunday, in which over 200 Marines were killed. He said that any violent action would lead to even more violent action, and could put even the closest U.S. friends in a very difficult situation.

In a statement to American commentator Flora Lewis published in *The New York Times* today, President Mubarak said that he included this advice in a personal message to U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

In his message concerning the events in Lebanon, President Mubarak urged the United States to insist on drawing up a quick timetable for a full Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon, to quickly revive the initiative submitted by President Reagan on 1 September 1982, and to call for talks on the future of the Palestinians. He also strongly urged the United States to keep the U.S. Marine force in Lebanon until Israel withdraws and the crisis eases. President Mubarak added that he believes that the problem of persuading Syria to withdraw its forces from Lebanon can be dealt with by the Arabs among themselves.

### AL-AKHBAR Comments on Beirut Bombings

*PM271147 Cairo Al-Akhbar in Arabic 25 Oct 83 p 5*

[Editorial: "The Painful Catastrophe in Lebanon"]

[Text] All political and diplomatic circles throughout the world have condemned that horrifying catastrophe inflicted on the U.S. and French troops. We do not believe that there is anyone in Lebanon or abroad who condones it or accepts it as a method of resistance to be used in a conflict between two sides with vested interests and designs in a certain situation. That catastrophe has indeed surpassed all limits of conflicts, plots, and interests. It was a human catastrophe that no conscience can bear and no honor can tolerate. The U.S. President was undoubtedly right to threaten retaliation and to announce that the United States and France would not withdraw from Lebanon on account of that terrible catastrophe which he described as a despicable act.

Similarly in France, President Mitterrand expressed indignation at this abominable act, and he sent French Defense Minister Hernu urgently to Beirut to examine the situation and to seek to deter of such acts. U.S. forces and battleships headed urgently from Lebanon.

The next few days are expected to be critical in the region, with moves which could threaten the situation in Lebanon and the Middle East in general. The United States and France are expected to follow an agreed policy and adopt a unified stand to deter the elements who have overstepped the mark and sunk below the lowest level of decency in committing this abominable attack on soldiers who had come from their homes in the United States and France to maintain security and establish stability in Lebanon.

It was definitely a base act devoid of all human values. A hitherto unknown organization has claimed responsibility for the explosions. That organization, it has been said, is Iranian because it called itself the Free Islamic Revolution Movement. U.S. sources have emphasized that, should this be true, the United States and France have announced that they will not withdraw their forces from Lebanon.

As President Reagan has said, it is no small matter that the United States and France have suffered 320 casualties in the persons of young soldiers whose only crime was that they were working for the establishment of security in Lebanon and for the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon.

This is a threat to the Middle East in general. That is why Egypt has condemned the bloody catastrophe and the horrible explosions in Lebanon. Egypt similarly condemns all actions which threaten peace and stability and prevent the settlement of the Lebanese and Middle East problems. Deputy Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali has stated that this catastrophe is considered to be directed against peace, in other words against the principle which Egypt upholds, works for, and views as the cornerstone of its policy in the region.

This dreadful catastrophe has evoked fierce reactions, comment, and interest and has given rise to various negative and positive expectations. Statements have been issued in all capitals of the world condemning the bombings and their perpetrators, whoever they may be, and urging a firm stand against them.

Diplomatic and political circles in various capitals are unanimous that this catastrophe has changed the situation in the Middle East and set in motion a serious chain of events. It has also resulted in the loss of many opportunities for ending the disturbances and the troubles which had triggered developments between certain states in the Middle East.

Nobody now dares condone this catastrophe or the way it was perpetrated or dares not to urge deterrence of such despicable acts committed by people without conscience or human feelings. Mercy as regards such people is useless.

It is our duty in Egypt to take the shock with a strong spirit and beseech God to ease the Lebanese people's painful affliction and inspire them to learn a lesson and move toward reconciliation, the elimination of differences, and a unified Lebanon with an Arab identity.

### AL-AHRAM Views Grenada 'Invasion,' Lebanon

*NC280817 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0630 GMT 28 Oct 83*

[Text] Cairo, 28 Oct (MENA) — Cairo *Al-Ahram* notes that the U.S. invasion of Grenada implies a warning to others that the United States is also ready to rush to any other place provided it can find a legal justification which would enable its government to face the Congress and public opinion.

In its editorial today, the paper asks: If the justification for the U.S. intervention in Grenada was carried out in response to the request of some neighboring Caribbean states, would the case

then be the same in Lebanon should the legitimate Lebanese Government ask Washington to be a more effective and stronger assistant?

The paper points out that those who oppose the presence of the quadripartite Multinational Force in Lebanon — although this force came with the approval of the Lebanese legitimate government — should work to persuade the Lebanese authority of their capability of concluding the reconciliation to block the road to further intervention. These people should not excel in their deeds as this would impose a certain option on the legitimate authority.

### UN Representative Comments on Grenada Events

*NC281011 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0945 GMT 28 Oct 83*

[Text] United Nations, 28 Oct (MENA) — Egypt has expressed its regret and deep concern over the recent developments in the island of Grenada — developments bound to speed up the exacerbation of the situation in the Caribbean region and increase tension there. Egypt called on the parties concerned to withdraw all foreign troops from Grenada.

In his address last night at the Security Council, Egypt's UN representative, Ambassador Ahmad Tawfiq Khalil stressed that the resort to violence and use of force cannot solve the problems, but will further complicate them and intensify tension and instability in international relations. He said: Egypt, in view of its nonaligned status, continues to stress the importance of abiding by the basic principles of the UN Charter, particularly the principle of nonintervention in the domestic affairs of other countries.

The Egyptian representative asserted the importance of the principles of international law which pertain to the relations of friendship and cooperation among countries.

### Ghali Hands Message to British Ambassador

*NC271330 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 27 Oct 83*

[Text] Dr Butrus Ghali, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs today met with the British ambassador to Cairo and handed him a message from President Husni Mubarak to British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. The message deals with the developments in Lebanon in light of recent incidents and the Egyptian viewpoint regarding the need to solve all the aspects of the Middle East problem.

### Cairo Reports Joint Egyptian-British Maneuvers

*NC271557 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 27 Oct 83*

[Text] Today the Egyptian and British forces started the maneuvers which the two sides had agreed earlier to undertake.

The aircraft carrier *Hermes* arrived at Alexandria Airport today on a 1-week official visit during which the joint training aimed at exchanging land and sea expertise gained through the October [1973] and Falklands wars, will take place. Thiss exercise comes within the approach adopted by the Egyptian Armed Forces to diversify and exchange training expertise with friendly countries.

### 'Ali Views Relations With Iraq, Iran, Israel

*NC271024 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0915 GMT 27 Oct 83*

[Text] Cairo, 27 Oct (MENA) — Kamal Hasan 'Ali, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, expressed the conviction that it is wrong to hold the two superpowers responsible for the issues and regional conflicts in the world. He stressed that the largest part of the responsibility for continuing or starting conflicts must be shouldered by the area's states. Kamal Hasan 'Ali cited the Iraqi-Iranian war as an example. He said this war could have ended 1 year after its eruption when the Iranian forces reached the borders which were delineated by the 1975 Algiers agreement, but Iran continued the war despite all mediation efforts exerted to end the war.

'Ali said relations between Egypt and Iran have not yet improved. He added that Egypt is quite prepared to embark upon any step which might improve these relations.

This came in a statement that Kamal Hasan 'Ali made to the weekly magazine, *Al-Musawwar*, published today.

Regarding Egyptian-Iraqi relations, the deputy prime minister and foreign minister said: Altough there is no agreement with Iraq to resume diplomatic relations, there have been many non-official contacts in the military, economic, and trade spheres. He said the objective of Egypt's weapons and hardware supplies to Iraq is not aimed at making one side superior to the other. Nevertheless, Iraq honored all of its international commitments when it advocated peace and called for ending the war with Iran.

In his statement, Kamal Hasan 'Ali affirmed Egypt's commitment to the peaceful settlement and to the peace march in the Middle East, and to its commitment to the agreements with Israel. He said the Arab countries are committed to the Fes summit resolutions which contained a recognition of Israel although some interpret this as an implicit recognition while others interpret it as a declaration [tasrihan].

The deputy prime minister and foreign minister said the peace agreement between Egypt and Israel is the only thing that commits Israel, and therefore, Egypt will never cede this agreement. Also, Egypt will never cede the Egyptian interpretation with regard to the Palestinian issue in the peace agreement.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali reiterated Egypt's continued commitment toward the Arab countries out of its faith in its historical responsibility toward all the Arab countries. He said it was from this premise that Egypt is supplying Iraq with arms.

Asked whether Egypt is prepared and has the capability to join a rapid deployment force to assist the Gulf states if they come under attack, the deputy prime minister and foreign minister said Egypt has the military capability to move as quickly as possible outside its borders, but this should be within an Arab strategy.

**Radio on 'Ali Talks**

*NC271354 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 27 Oct 83*

[Text] King Husayn of Jordan has received a message from President Muhammad Husni Mubarak dealing with bilateral relations, the current Arab situation, and consultations between the two countries to adopt an Arab stand capable of coping with the escalating situation in the area. King Husayn received the message this morning when he received Kamal Hasan 'Ali, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, who arrived in Amman from Baghdad earlier today.

King Husayn gave a working luncheon at the palace in honor of Kamal Hasan 'Ali. The luncheon was attended by several high-ranking Jordanain officials and by the accompanying Egyptian delegation.

Ali paid a short visit to Iraq as envoy of President Mubarak for consultations with high-ranking officials on the developments in the current situation and the future of Arab action. 'Ali met yesterday with Iraqi President Saddam Husayn, who gave him a personal message to President Mubarak in reply to the message delivered by 'Ali. He also met with Tariq Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister, who said that 'Ali's visit was another opportunity to deepen the strong relations between Egypt and Iraq, to exchange views and consult on pan-Arab issues of concern to the two political leaderships of the two ocuntries, and to follow up on the talks Aziz held with 'Ali during his visit to Cairo and their meeting in New York.

**'Ali Returns 27 October**

*NC271823 Cairo MENA in English 1751 GMT 27 Oct 83*

[Text] Cairo, Oct 27 (MENA) — Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali returned here today from Amman, at the end of his visits to Jordan and Iraq.

Hasan 'Ali handed President Saddam Husayn of Iraq, and King Husayn of Jordan, two messages from President Husni Mubarak dealing with the latest Arab developments, particularly the situation in Lebanon.

The Iraqi-Iranian war, the situation in Lebanon and the cause of Palestine were included in Mubarak's messages to the Iraqi and the Jordanian heads of state, Hasan 'Ali said following his arrival.

The war between Iraq and Iran is still fiercely flaring, without any Iranian gains achieved, as there is some sort of military balance between the two countries.

The implementation of the UN Security Council draft resolution on the freedom of the Gulf Arab countries to export their oil and the freedom of navigation in the Hormuz Strait and the Gulf will help bring about a peaceful solution between the two countries, Hasan 'Ali said.

This assessment is identical to the Egyptian evaluation of the situation between Iraq and Iran, 'Ali said.

Egypt's viewpoint as regards the situation in Lebanon is identical to the Iraqi point of view, namely in the need for the withdrawal of the foreign forces from Lebanon starting with the Israelis and the non-interference in the home affairs of Lebanon, Hasan 'Ali said.

The escalation of the situation in Lebanon will only be of interest to the countries which are interested in maintaining the Arab causes unresolved, he added.

Consultations are underway between the Arab countries to contain the Iraqi-Iranian war and the situation in Lebanon, Hasan 'Ali said. He voiced belief that an Arab consensus is excluded, for the time being, but an Arab majority is expected.

President Saddam Husayn has asked 'Ali to convey a verbal message to President Husni Mubarak.

The Egyptian and the Iraqi sides are willing to boost cooperation between them in the different fields, 'Ali said.

### Communique Says 2,436 Iranians Killed 25-26 Oct

*JN271730 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1650 GMT 27 Oct 83*

[Text] Baghdad, 27 Oct (INA) — Iraq announced this evening that the Iranian enemy sustained 2,436 casualties and large numbers of wounded in its offensive against part of the Iraqi forward units in the I Army Corps sector on the night of 25-26 October.

Military Communique No 1,261 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command has stated that during this offensive, 8 enemy tanks and 12 vehicles, 2 of which were carrying personnel, were destroyed as well as 2 antitank guns.

The communique added that in the past 24 hours, Iranian losses had amounted to two killed and the destruction of four machineguns, one of which was a medium-range machinegun. The crews of the machineguns were either killed or wounded. The following is the text of the communique:

Communique No 1,261 issued by the Armed Forces General Command. In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

While they continue to confront the Iranian designs for expansion and score splendid victories against the forces of the treacherous enemy, our valiant Armed Forces, with God's help, will continue to be the faithful guardian and the staunch protector of the eastern gate of the homeland.

The results of the activities in the various sectors of operations yesterday evening and today were as follows:

1. The losses sustained by the enemy as a result of its offensive against part of our forward units in the I Army Corps sector on the night of 25-26 October and 26 October as mentioned in our Communique No 1,260 issued yesterday amount to 2,436 killed, a large number of wounded, the destruction of 12 vehicles, 2 of which were carrying personnel, 8 tanks, and 2 antitank guns.

2. Our forward units pounded an enemy troop concentration opposite their positions in the central sector of the battlefield with their weapons, killing two and destroying one heavy machinegun whose crew was killed.

3. Our forward units pounded enemy weapons emplacements opposite their positions east of Basra, destroying three medium-range machineguns and killing or wounding its crews.

4. The clique of evil and rancor which is ruling in Tehran yesterday evening and today fiercely shelled Mandali and its suburbs, Sayyid Sadiq, and (Shandri). As a result of this barbaric shelling, 24 civilians were martyred and 17 others were wounded in Sayyid Sadiq and (Shandri), and several civilian installations and properties were damaged in Mandali.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 27 October 1983

### 'Aziz, Egyptian Foreign Minister Make Statements

*NC271156 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1100 GMT 27 Oct 83*

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 27 Oct (MENA) — Kamal Hasan 'Ali, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, left Baghdad at 1130 today following a 1-day visit to Iraq en route to Amman on a short visit to Jordan. He was seen off at the airport by Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister. 'Ali said he is carrying a message from President Husni Mubarak to His Majesty King Husayn of Jordan on the current situation. In a statement to a MENA correspondent in Baghdad, he said his visit to Baghdad is within the framework of consultations regarding the explosive situation in Lebanon and the area and Egyptian moves initiated by President Mubarak.

'Ali further said that within the framework of these moves, Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, will visit Lebanon today to meet with Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil.

Iraqi Foreign Minister 'Aziz told the MENA correspondent that Kamal Hasan 'Ali's visit is one of the precious opportunities to deepen the fraternal relations between Egypt and Iraq and for exchanging views and consultations on the pan-Arab issues of concern to the two political leaderships. He further said that 'Ali's talks with President Saddam Husayn demonstrated the deep understanding and fraternal spirit that characterize relations between Egypt and Iraq.

'Aziz pointed out that 'Ali's visit was a good opportunity to follow up the previous talks which took place during his visit to Cairo and during their meeting in New York. During the meeting, views were exchanged on Arab and international issues. 'Aziz said: I am happy to have had another opportunity to meet with my brother and colleague Kamal Hasan 'Ali. I look forward to other meetings.

### Egyptian Foreign Minister Meets With King Husayn

*JN271754 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 27 Oct 83*

[Text] Amman — His Majesty King Husayn received at An-Nadwah Palace this afternoon Kamal Hasan 'Ali, Egyptian deputy prime minister and foreign minister, who delivered a special message to his majesty from Egyptian President Husni Mubarak. The message dealt with the exchange of viewpoints and consultations between the two countries on current developments on the Arab and international levels, especially concerning the Palestinian question and the Israeli settlement and expansionist policy in Arab Jerusalem and the occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip. The talks dealt with current developments in Lebanon resulting from the Israeli invasion and the need for safeguarding Lebanon's territorial integrity, sovereignty, and the people's unity. Also discussed were developments in the Iraq-Iran war which is raging on the Arab homeland's eastern flank and the Iranian regime's insistence on escalating it.

His Majesty King Husayn stressed the need for continuous consultations and coordination with all Arab brothers out of the belief that joint Arab action and the building of a unified Arab stand are the basic guarantees for safeguarding the Arab rights in Palestine and on every Arab issue. He also stressed that Iraq's strength and Arab support for it are the key to peace and the means to protect the higher Arab interests in the Gulf and the entire Arab homeland. His majesty pointed outt that the international community is facing a real test of its sincerity in taking actions to stop the aggression against Arabs and to maintain their rights, destiny, and the future of their generations.

Attending the meeting on the Jordanian side were His Highness Crown Prince Hasan, the prime minister, the chief of the Royal Hashemite Court, the court minister, the commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces, and the foreign minister. On the Egyptian side, the meeting was attended by 'Ali's delegation and Nabil Badr, head of the Egyptian interests section in Amman.

'Ali described his meeting with His Majesty King Husayn as cordial. He said the meeting was held in an atmosphere of concern regarding pan-Arab interests and was within the framework of consultations and Arab fraternity.

In a statement to a PETRA correspondent prior to his departure from Amman this afternoon, 'Ali added that his talks with His Majesty King Husayn dealt with developments in the Arab region, the deteriorating situation in Lebanon, and its effects on the Palestinian question. 'Ali expressed hope that Arab moves will lead to the establishment of a unified Arab stand on all national issues.

'Ali arrived in Amman this afternoon. In a statement to Jordan Television at Amman airport, 'Ali said that he carries a message to His Majesty King Husayn from Egyptian President Husni Mubarak dealing with the developments in the situation in the Arab arena as well as developments in the region. He said that these matters necessitate more consultations among brothers on pan-Arab issues and on the future of solutions to the region's problems.

Regarding his visit to Iraq, 'Ali said that this visit took place within the framework of relations between the two countries and the continuous consultations between them, especially since the escalation of the Iraq-Iran war.

In response to a question on the recent incidents in Lebanon, he said that they require more consultations. He said that Egypt has denounced these actions because they lead only to the escalation of the situation and the complication of a solution to the Lebanese problem and the Palestinian question whenever it seems that a solution could be found.

'Ali added that Egypt's stand is clear. It calls for the direct Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon and the withdrawal of other foreign forces. It also calls on the various sects in Lebanon to achieve national reconciliation and to take Lebanese interests into consideration. 'Ali stressed Egypt's support for Lebanese legitimacy and the achievement of national reconciliation in Lebanon.

'Ali expressed regret over the developments in the Palestinian arena. He said that, at a time when all efforts must be mobilized for the Palestinian question, we find that the owners of the question themselves are exposed to various pressures which restrict the independence of Palestinian decisionmaking. He stressed that subjugating of this decisionmaking to any state or side is not in the interest of the Palestinian question because this reflects negatively on the question itself, not only on the PLO.

'Ali was received and seen off by Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim, a number of senior Foreign Ministry officials, and Nabil Badr, head of the Egyptian interests section in Amman.

### Condition of Jordanian Ambassadors Improving

*JN271903 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 27 Oct 83*

[Text] A spokesman for the hospital in which Jordanian Ambassador to Rome Taysir Tuqan is being treated has stated that his condition is satisfactory in the wake of the surgical operation he underwent yesterday after being the target of an assasination attempt while he was leaving the Jordanian Embassy.

In New Delhi, a spokesman for the hospital in which Muhammad 'Ali Khurma, Jordanian ambassador in New Delhi, is being treated has stated that one bullet was removed from the ambassador's chest in a minor surgical operation last night. The spokesman added that Khurma's condition is steadily improving.

### Amman Radio Commentary

*JN271856 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1613 GMT 27 Oct 83*

["Today's Talk"]

[Text] During the past 2 days, cowardly terrorists opened fire on Jordan's ambassadors to Italy and India. Despite the fact that we here in this Arab sanctuary reject all forms of terrorism, we can by no means give the impression that we will submit to the

logic of terrorism or compromise in order to satisfy terrorism, regardless of its source or side.

We know that the attempts on the lives of the Jordanian diplomats in Rome and New Delhi are a omen of future organized terrorist actions against this Arab sacturary through a comprehensive terrorist plan to carry out plans whose hideous reality is expressed by the means that the cowardly terrorists use. But we also know that terrorism is a double-bladed sword that will eventually be plunged into the chests of the tools of terrorism and the sick and criminal heads behind them.

The seriousness of the attempts on the lives of the two Jordanian ambassadors by bullets in the streets of Rome and New Delhi does not lie in the reasons and motives, because they do not exist and are not justified. This seriousness lies in the new method of terrorism which justifies assassination by assassination and terrorism for the sake of terrorism. This form of terrorism is the most despicable form of crime in the world. It seems that the new form of terrorism, to which the Jordanian diplomats were recently exposed, attempted, through lack of justification for the vile crime, to present itself as part of the reckless international terrorism that has begun to spread in the region.

If the two Jordanian ambassadors were performing some of their duties toward the homeland when the cowardly and treacherous bullets were fired at them by the bloodstained terrorists, then Jordan has received a message which must be read carefully in order to prevent this frivolous terrorism from affecting noble persons who know how to rise above petty matters and how to answer those messages, whether their sources are known or unknown. Jordan's history on the national, pan-Arab, and international levels is an open message for even those who do not know how to read.

### SAWT ASH-SHA'B Comment

*JN280919 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0520 GMT 28 Oct 83*

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Terrorism Does Not Represent a Cause," *Sawt ash-Sha'b* says: Those who have chosen terrorism and assassination against individuals and institutions inside and outside the Arab world must realize that terrorism cannot represent or serve any cause. The factions which have chosen the path of destruction and terrorism in our Arab homeland will only serve this Arab nation's enemies, because they present a hideous example to be exploited by the hostile Israeli propaganda to distort our cause and harm our people's struggle and our just cause.

*Sawt ash-Sha'b* continues: Terrorism, destruction, and their groups have always represented diseases through the behavior of desperate persons and opportunists who have chosen this path to blackmail their masters or to assume roles after they have been rejected by all lofty nationalist forces in the Arab arena. Those are mere agent tools in the hands of suspected organs which are working to deepen the internal desmembering in the Arab arena.

*Sawt ash-Sha'b* continues: Terrorism, practiced by Israel against our people or by its agents and a clique of desperate persons and opportunists, has one hideous face which does not represent our nation's face, but represents some of its diseases. Jordan has been exposed to stronger campaigns and plots, but they did not weaken it or its sons. Jordan has not changed its pan-Arab stances as a result of the deviation of some agents who are linked with the interests of some who are playing havoc with the destinies of our nation.

Our nation must adopt a decisive stand on the tampering of those who are trying to distort its face to serve their interests and whims. Those who support them and push them toward the destruction and terrorism path must also be condemned.

*Sawt ash-Sha'b* concludes: Jordan will remain as it has always been, a bastion in the face of those who push toward destruction and terrorism, and will firmly work to expose them and place them in their right positions with the enemies of this nation and those who are undermining its rights and essence.

### AR-RA'Y: Lack of U.S. Credibility Behind Beirut Blast

*JN270939 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0512 GMT 27 Oct 83*

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "The Marines' Catastrophe and U.S. Credibility," *Ar-Ra'y* says: What is regrettable is that the conclusion reached by President Reagan in the wake of the blasting of the Marine and the French paratroopers' headquarters in Beirut is confined to the belief that the criterion of U.S. credibility in the region is represented by keeping the U.S. forces in Lebanon. This is what President Reagan declared at his news conference 2 days ago and was repeated yesterday by Vice President George Bush.

The criterion of U.S. credibility implied by the U.S. President is not represented by the Marines' staying or withdrawing from Lebanon, but it is represented first and foremost by tackling the causes of the distress which is inherent in the Israeli rejection of any just settlement of the Palestinian issue. It is no secret that the Lebanese tragedy with all its dimensions is a consequence of this Israeli rejection, which was not faced with real U.S. credibility to end it.

*Ar-Ra'y* adds: U.S. credibility must be proved foremost with regard to the occupied Palestinian territory, which will be a test for the shaken U.S. credibility, because the aggressive Israeli settlement policy created at atmosphere of failure which extended to the Lebanese arena and turned into violence.

As always, Israel hastened to wash its hands of the responsibility for undermining U.S. credibility and producing the atmosphere of failure and violence which culminated in the blasting of the U.S. Marine headquarters and Moshe Arens announcement that the soldiers who were killed were killed while defending U.S., and not Isreacli, interests. At the same time, Israeli Prime Minister Shamir instigated the U.S. Administration against Syria while

Israeli propaganda began poisoning the atmosphere of failure and tension by saying that consultations have taken place between Israel and the United States concerning the situation in Lebanon.

*Ar-Ra'y* concludes: Thus it has become obvious that Israel, which was the cause of the blow dealt to the Marines, is working with all its power to prevent the U.S. Administration from making any sensible evaluation to find the real cause of this catastrophe. The failure of U.S. credibility in making Israel accept a just and comprehensive settlement which will restore peace and stability in the region is the cause of this catastrophe. The U.S. Administration will commit mistakes greater than the Marines' catastrophe if it heeds the Israeli instigations and forgets that a just solution to the Palestinian problem is the key to peace in the region.

**Press Comments on U.S. Invasion of Grenada**

*JN271313 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0515 GMT 27 Oct 83*

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Invasion Is Rejected Policy," *Sawt ash-Sha'b* says: Until recently, the superpowers' conflict over zones of influence did not go beyond the framework of cold war and creating regional conflicts in the Third World countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America in accordance with the known ideology of political polarization. The development of events and confrontations and the conflict of interests between East and West have moved the cold war into a new framework that has become so heated that there is military involvement in many areas to protect what the big powers call their vital interests and national security.

Many signs prove the existence of this new dangerous trend in the world, and the U.S. invasion of Grenada in the Caribbean is a clear sign of the violence of the armed international involvement in small countries' affairs. It is correct to say that Grenada is close to the territorial United States and that the existence of a national government there that does not follow Washington's orders and plans is not be convenient for U.S. political concepts. However, resorting to armed force, a matter rejected by the world and even by the United States' Western allies, will arouse many questions on the future of the small and weak nations' self-determination and in their choosing a life-style and government with freedom and democracy.

Lebanon, which has been suffering from political and demographic dismemberment for more than 8 years, would not have reached this stage of dismemberment, fighting, and the dangers of partition had it not been for the Zionist armed invasion of the fraternal countries and the big powers' interference to such an extent that military involvement in its internal affairs took place. Neither would Chad have reached the stage of partition between the forces conflicting on its territory had it not been for the superpowers' foreign interference in its internal affairs to the extent that military involvement took place there.

*Sawt ash-Sha'b* adds: If we review the many events in the world that, due to the big powers' interference, resulted in tragedy and tribulation for the people of the Third World countries, we will realize the danger exacerbating every day against peace in the world. Small events gradually push matters toward big events and possibilities of destructive international conflict.

*Sawt ash-Sha'b* concludes: By condemning invasion and occupation, the international community is responsible for confronting and convicting this principle before it becomes a law in a world that is dominated by the law of the jungle and is deprived of justice, freedom, and the weak nations' rights to self-defense and existence.

*Ad-Dustur* comments on the U.S. invasion of Grenada, world reaction to it, and its connection with the U.S. stand on the Middle East. It says: The criticism and condemnation of the U.S. position in the Caribbean Sea continue in most West European capitals on both the official and popular levels. These criticisms and convictions can help to curb any U.S. plan to escalate the military situation in the Middle East, even after this escalation has been noted in the U.S. capital and is represented by the concentration of troops and the exacerbation of tension in this region. The United States may continue its military plans toward Lebanon and the Middle East without positively responding to the warnings and advice of its Western allies, as it has done in Grenada.

*Ad-Dustur* says: The situation in the Middle East is different from that of Grenada because of the European military presence that is concerned about more involvement and about separating its objectives in Lebanon from its big ally's objectives and intentions, and also because this part of the world, where various interests are interwoven, is not a distant and isolated island that can be contained overnight. The international balance is also so sensitive that any careless move may erupt volcanoes.

Commenting on the same subject, *Akhbar al-Usbu'* says: The U.S. forces' invasion of Grenada will create international tension that will override both events in Lebanon and the Palestinian issue. This will give Israel enough time to complete its expansionist and settlement plans in the occupied Arab territories, whether it is in southern Lebanon, the Golan, or the West Bank and Gaza. It seems that the image will be gloomy and its consequences will be dangerous in the Arab region if all the Arab countries do not move to face this dangerous situation by proving their existence in the arena and pooling their resources in order to confront the decisive events and developments in the region.

**Briefs**

**Ambassador to Thailand** — A royal decree has been issued appointing Jordanian Ambassador to India Muhammad 'Ali Khurma as non-resident Jordanian ambassador to Thailand. [Text][Amman Ad-Dustur in Arabic 27 Oct 83 p 26 JN]

### Press Commentary on Explosions, Dialogue Conference

*NC271132 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 27 Oct 83*

[Press review]

[Excerpt] The newspaper *Al-Anwar* says: George Bush arrived in Beirut after Francois Mitterrand. The statements made by the U.S. vice president are similar to those made by the French president, namely, that we will not allow international terrorism to dictate our foreign policy. What is understood in Washington and Paris is that the main answer to everything is supposed to be initiated at the Lebanese [National] Dialogue Conference in Geneva so that steps and policies will be decided upon in light of stances there.

However, what is not said overtly and what is not understood so far is whether the United States and other states contributing to the Multinational Force will be satisfied with what can be called steadfastness and nonwithdrawal under pressure or if they will resort to resistance. Will they be satisfied with maintaining their policy and stances or will they move to a phase of changing the situation, policies, and positions that hinder any solution in Lebanon?

The paper concludes by saying: Unbelievably, the dialogue, the explosion, and the response to the explosion take place on time, as if everything is proceeding with the accuracy of a Swiss watch. Among those going to Switzerland are those who wish to buy for Lebanon something other than watches, while Lebanon wishes that everybody will buy something other than time which has brought destruction, suffering, and blood.

*Al-Liwa'* publishes an interview with lawyer Nabih Birri, leader of the Amal Movement, in which he stressed that Beirut's southern suburbsis a subject for the dialogue and that the Americans should stay away from it. He said that the liberation of the south is a prerequisite for reconciliation and that he will not accept any more than the truce. [1948 agreement with Israel] Regarding the dialogue, he said,if it failed, may God be with us. He said he agrees with the National Salvation Front on several positions and that he is carrying to the dialogue conference a complete, nonsectarian, working paper. The working paper calls for abolishing sectarian policy and rejecting all forms of political partition. It calls for Lebanon's Arab identity and for the liberation of the south without gains for Israel.

### Press on U.S. 'Options'

*NC280800 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 28 Oct 83*

[From the press review]

[Text] The newspaper *Al-Anwar* says that while there is much talk in Washington about options, the one definite thing as reported in the U.S. capital is that President Reagan will do something regarding last Sunday's events. Some speak of something else that is fairly certain, namely, that the U.S. President is forced to make firm decisions regarding what is going to happen in the future concerning U.S. policy in Lebanon and the Middle East and subsequently with regard to confronting the Russians and reaching an understanding with the regional forces, or doing the opposite.

Nobody knows what is happening behind the scenes, but everyone is watching what is happening on the surface. The Lebanese National Dialogue Conference in Geneva is currently at the forefront, as is the give and take regarding the U.S.-Syrian dialogue and the revival of the U.S.-Israeli policy in Lebanon.

### Shi'ite Leader Al-Musawi Hails Beirut Blasts

*NC280715 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0415 GMT 28 Oct 83*

[Text] In Ba'labakk, Husayn al-Musawi, leader of one of the extremist Shi'ite movements which is loyal to Iran, welcomed last Sunday's attacks against the U.S. and French forces in Beirut. He said: I hail this noble action. It is an action which God and his Prophet Muhammad have blessed. I bow in reverence for the souls of the martyrs who implemented this action.

### U.S. Marines, Army Forces on Full Alert

*NC280602 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0515 GMT 28 Oct 83*

[Text] The fear of booby-trapped trucks near the airport and at the perimeter of the Marines' positions occupied Lebanese and U.S. security men this morning. At 0200 this morning the Marines Command received information that there is a bomb truck roaming the airport perimeter. Lebanese Army and U.S. patrols mounted a campaign to search for the vehicle, said to be a white truck bearing the UN emblem for camouflage. After a more than a 1 and 1/2 hour search, nothing was found. The U.S. and Army forces have been placed in a state of maximum alert.

### VOL on Deployment of Rocket Launchers in Beirut

*NC271046 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1015 GMT 27 Oct 83*

[Text] The Voice of Lebanon has been informed that rocket launchers were recently deployed in the southern suburbs [of Beirut] following the infiltration of alien elements into the area.

In another development, gunmen opened fire at a Lebanese Army truck used for distributing food among the Army positions in the Sfayr area. The Army was compelled to return the fire to enable Army elements to tow the truck which was rendered inoperative. This was preceded by intermittent sniper fire on the various axes in the suburb.

### Al-Wazzan Expresses Hopes for Dialogue Committee

*NC272120 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 27 Oct 83*

[Text] In an interview with the Kuwaiti paper *Al-Qabas* to be published tomorrow, Friday, Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan affirmed that Lebanon can only be saved at the hands of its

people. He expressed the hope that the Dialogue Committee will exert efforts for this purpose. He said that partition cannot take place except with foreign plotting and support. Prime Minister al-Wazzan said that external and internal reasons foiled attempts for reconciliation.

**Armenian Deputies Meet Al-Wazzan 27 October**
*NC271050 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 27 Oct 83*

[Text] At 1000 today, Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan met with a delegation of the Armenian deputies bloc, including deputies Khatchig Babikian and Souren Khanamiryan, who briefed the prime minister on the outcome of the convention that was attended by the Armenian deputies bloc, and representatives of all Armenian parties and the Armenian community. The talks also dealt with the question of the dialogue which will begin next week in Geneva.

**Security Committee Tackles Cease-Fire Violations**
*NC271431 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 27 Oct 83*

[Text] The Security Arrangements Committee today held its 19th meeting at the Trad Bank branch between Kafr Shima and Ash-Shuwayfat. Committee members Staff Colonel Jean Nasif [representing the Lebanese Army]; Dr Jean Ghanim representing the Lebanese Front; Wahbi Abu Fa'ur representing the National Salvation Front; and Dr Ayyub Humayyid representing the Amal Movement attended the meeting.

The committee did not issue a statement. However, informed sources said the committee dealt with the cease-fire violation incidents which have occured over the past 2 days. The committee members focused on dealing with tension and unrest among the citizens resulting from the two recent explosions and on the need to change this atmosphere in order to provide calm during the National Dialogue Conference in Geneva.

The committee then studied the question of neutral observers who will monitor the cease-fire. The conferees dwelt on the proposal made by the National Salvation Front representative regarding the establishment of field courts with the participation of members from the states which will send observers. The conferees agreed on the main tasks and methods of the observers. But the question of field courts pertains to states which will send these observers; the question of their inclusion as members of such courts cannot be decided by the committee because this is outside its jurisdiction. This decision requires special legislation by the Chamber of Deputies.

The Salvation Front representative said the question of observers will be one of the subjects which will be placed on the agenda of the National Dialogue Conference. It was decided that the committee members will devote their efforts completely to tackling the situation on the ground to ensure control of the security situation. The committee will not hold a meeting tomorrow, but the members will remain in contact with each other.

**Sham'un Leaves for Geneva, Makes Statement**
*NC271304 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 27 Oct 83*

[Text] Former President Camille Sham'un today left Beirut for Switzerland via London. He is accompanied by a delegation including former Minister Deputy Michel Sasin and engineer Marun Hilu, a member of the Preparatory Committee.

Before leaving, Sham'un spoke to our correspondent:

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] What is your assessment of the present situation in view of the dialogue meeting due to be held in Geneva on Monday?

[Sham'un] God willing, the outcome will be good. The chances are 50-50.

[Reporter] Are you optimistic about the possibility of the conference's success?

[Sham'un] I am telling you that in my opinion, the chances of success are 50-50.

[Reporter] In your opinion, what are the difficulties facing the conference?

[Sham'un] The many subjects for discussion and the difficulty is of agreeing on all or on the larger part of them.

[Reporter] A contact took place yesterday between His Excellency President al-Jumayyil and Syrian President al-Asad. Do you believe this contact will facilitate the success of the National Dialogue [Conference] in Geneva?

[Sham'un] God willing, but we have no information about their conversation during this contact.

[Reporter] According to today's press, President al-Asad said that he would send a delegate to the conference and that he is eager to help Lebanon.

[Sham'un] This is understood. Let us wait and see.

[Reporter] Your Excellency is among the advocates for a dialogue with Syria and for the formation of a national unity government. Are you still maintaining this view?

[Sham'un] Yes. It is my view that we should negotiate with the Syrians. The two governments should negotiate an agreement, the result of which will be, before anything else, the liberation of Lebanon from the military presence and safeguarding the two countries' interests. [end recording]

**Junblatt Agrees To Release Some in Dayr al-Qamar**
*NC271252 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 27 Oct 83*

[Text] In Damascus, Walid Junblatt said today that he has agreed to release 1,000 persons from Dayr al-Qamar on Satur-

day, [29 Oct] for purely humanitarian reasons. The Red Cross will supervise the evacuation operation. In his statement following the National Salavation Front's meeting with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad today, Junblatt said the decision is personal and has not been imposed on him.

### Town Under Sniper Fire

*NC280900 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0815 GMT 28 Oct 83*

[Text] Dayr al-Qamar, particularly the refugees centers there, has been subjected to heavy sniper fire from (Tilal al-Bayyadah) and Ash-Shamis in B'aqlin. These attacks coincide with the reports on a decision to evacuate 1,000 persons from Dayr al-Qamar. An explosion occurred on a secondary street in Ra's al-'Ayn at a distance of approximately 100 meters of the home of 'Asim Qansuh [Ba'th party regional secretary] causing material damage only.

### Economy Minister Leaves for Cairo 28 October

*NC281057 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1015 GMT 28 Oct 83*

[Text] Economy Minister Ibrahim Halawi left Beirut today for Cairo at the head of a delegation for talks with his Egyptian counterpart and some officials on economic issues.

### Ghali Arrives With Message for Al-Jumayyil

*NC281045 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1015 GMT 28 Oct 83*

[Text] Dr Butrus Ghali, Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs, arrived in Beirut at 1120. He was welcomed at the airport by Ambassador Fu'ad at-Turk, Foreign Ministry secretary general.

The Egyptian minister will convey an oral message to President al-Jumayyil from his Egyptian counterpart Husni Mubarak. He will also meet with the Chamber of Deputies speaker and with the prime minister.

The Egyptian minister arrived at Speaker Kamil al-As'ad's home in Al-Hazimiyah at 1145. He was accompanied by Minister Plenipotentiary 'Ali Mahir and Salah Zaki, head of the Egyptian interests section in Beirut.

### Haddad Announces Resumption of Leadership

*JN280832 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 0600 GMT 28 Oct 83*

[Address to the Lebanese people by leader of "free Lebanon" Major Sa'd Haddad on 28 October — place not given; read by announcer]

[Text] Brother Lebanese, after a prolonged pondering on the Lebanese people's tragic situation and the causes which led to this precipice; and after reviewing most of the divine books, particularly the Bible, I have realized the following:

1. After completing the creation of the universe and placing it at the disposal of man, God wanted to make something for himself on earth. So he established Lebanon as his own house and temple on earth. No doubt, this model house is a miniaturized image of God's paradise.

2. God opened the doors of this house for every man who may be oppressed or wronged and for all fugitives to come and live in this sanctuary provided they recognize God's grace and glorify him. To prove this, sects from all of the divine religions have lived in this homeland, Lebanon.

3. Those who lived in this temple, Lebanon, forgot that they were living in a sacred house: They abandoned God and followed satan, permitting themselves every evil act such as abominations, hatred, and aggression against the honor and property of others. They indulged in stealing, imposed tributes and indemnities on others, humiliated others, and bodily liquidated unarmed, innocent people under the pretext that they belonged to another sect. The deeds they carried out smear man's face with shame. Since 1943, those who have held responsible positions in Lebanon such as deputies, ministers, and presidents of the republic have been worse than the people; they have only sought personal gains and traded with the blood of their fellow citizens. Their patriotism was represented in speeches. Every useful thing has gone into their pockets. In other words, the Lebanese people as a whole abandoned God and worshiped satan in the house of God.

4. As an inevitable result of this, God sent his wrath to all of the Lebanese people. They have suffered very much and will perhaps suffer much more if they do not heed God's word.

The decision: [as heard]

In accordance with the above and after being convinced that those who claim to be responsible in Lebanon work only to promote their personal interests, offering the suffering people some tranquilizers to stupefy them and completely destroy them, and in order not to reach these horrible results, we have decided the following:

To resume the leadership responsibilities in free Lebanon until we transform Lebanon, within its internationally recognized boundaries, into a free, unified, and united Lebanon. We will apply the following rules and working principles:

A. Lebanon is the house of God on earth; its soil and everything in it is sacred. Those who want to live in it must respect its sanctity.

B. Lebanon is the country of virtue and of human and moral values. Therefore, we will stornglly suppress all evil acts such as robberies, transgressions, and all abominable deeds.

C. Lebanon is the country of liberty, democracy, and equality. No Lebanese is better than any other Lebanese unless in terms of his services to the homeland and his patriotism.

D. We must fight sectarian bigotry because bigotry is the work

of satan. We will work to expel satan from Lebanon. Every man's motto must be: Religion is for God, and the homeland is for all.

E. The posts must be filled with the appropriate persons in terms of their efficiency and integrity.

F. We must condemn and castigate all those who commit abominable deeds in addition to applying legal measures against them.

G. There will be no East or West but only Lebanon and the Lebanese.

H. Our enemies are the Arab states without exception. We will not forgive them unless they admit their crimes against Lebanon and the Lebanese people, and unless they compensate for these crimes and recognize in word and deed our sovereignty on our soil.

I. Our friends are those who helped and are continuing to help us liberate our homeland and realize the principles that we work for without any ambitions in our land, waters, and sovereignty. Israel has so far been enjoying such descriptions. Therefore, we will never forget this faithful friend. We will work with the Israelis as two fraternal peoples, not only for the sake of Israel and Lebanon but for the sake of world peace and humanity.

J. All those who lived in free Lebanon and helped, especially from the military viewpoint, to realize these aims have the right to Lebanese nationality.

K. The party activities must remain frozen in free Lebanon until the entire Lebanese territory has been liberated because the current circumstances are very delicate. We are in need of unity and cohesion, not fragmentation and conflicts.

L. The force that can protect, guaranteee, and defend these principles is the free Lebanon army and its partisans. Hence, every member of this force must be a paragon for the rest of the citizens. We will not accept anyone in the ranks of this force whose aim is personal material benefit or who endeavors to promote sectarianism and hegemony.

Thus, we have drawn up the only path for the Lebanese people's salvation so they may tread it until they are saved and until they save their country. We have left everyone the freedom to decide for himself: Either to march on this path with us until we reach our aim together, or choose another path. He is free to choose another path, but it is better for him to leave us and depart. I am certain that our march will triumph because our faith is storng and God Almighty is on our side.

May you live long. Long live our march. Long live free Lebanon, a sovereign, strong, and independent homeland.

Signed: Major Sa'd Haddad, leader of free Lebanon.

### Franjiyah, Karami Arrive in Damascus 27 Oct

*JN271310 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 27 Oct 83*

[Text] Damascus — Former Lebanese President Sulayman Frajiyah and former Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami arrived in Damascus at 1200 today on a visit to Syria. They were received at the Syrian-Lebanese border by 'Abd al-Karim 'Adi, minister of state for presidential affairs.

In a statement to SANA, Rashid Karami said: We are on our way to the national dialogue conference which will be held in Geneva next week. As the saying goes: All the roads pass through Damascus. He added: We will meet today with President Hafiz al-Asad and will exchange views with him on various issues, particularly the Lebanese issues. We all appreciate the Syrian stand which supports Lebanon and is helping to extricate Lebanon from this conspiracy and predicament — especially since a free and independent Lebanon supports Syria. Thus, we are all concerned about reaching just solutions which enable Lebanon to play its role along with its Arab brothers for its own benefit and for the benefit of these brothers.

Franjiyah's delegation to the Geneva national dialogue conference comprises Dr 'Abdallah Rasi and lawyer Ramiz al-Khazin. Karami's delegation comprises Dr 'Umar (Imsikah) and Dr Mahmud Namruq.

### Al-Asad Receives Franjiyah, Karami

*JN271425 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1400 GMT 27 Oct 83*

[Text] Damascus, 27 Oct (SANA) — At 1330 today, President Hafiz al-Asad received [former] Lebanese President Sulayman Franjiyah, [former] Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami, and Walid Junblatt, the leaders of the Lebanese National Salvation Front, and Nabih Birri, chairman of the Amal Movement Command Council. The meeting was attended by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister.

### Al-Asad-NSF Leaders Dinner

*JN272025 Damascus SANA in Arabic 2010 GMT 27 Oct 83*

[Text] Damascus, 27 Oct (SANA) — President Hafiz Al-Asad received here today leaders of the Lebanese National Salvation Front [NSF] Sulayman Franjiyah, Rashid Karami, Walid Junblatt, and Nabih Birri, the Amal Movement command council chairman. 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, attended the meeting. During the meeting, the talks centered on the situation in the region, the situation in Lebanon, and the forthcoming national dialogue conference scheduled to be held in Geneva.

President Hafiz al-Asad gave a dinner banquet for the Lebanese leaders. The banquet was also attended by Prime Minister Dr 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm; 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Defense Minister General Mustafa Talas; and 'Abd al-Karim 'Adi, minister of presidential affairs.

### TISHRIN Warns U.S. Not To Strike at Mideast Target

*JN271323 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0820 GMT 27 Oct 83*

[Text] Damascus, 27 Oct (SANA) — In its editorial today, *Tishrin* says: The U.S. invasion course has extended from the Middle East to the Latin continent, and from the Lebanese coast, which the United States considers within its national security boundaries to the Caribbean coast, which the United States considers within the borders of its influence and security. The objectives are similar — namely; striking at the international liberation movements — and destroying them by the same means — namely with warships, fleets, the Marines, and regional agents.

*Tishrin* continues: We notice that invading nations and depriving them of their right to self-determination have become legitimate ambitions in the U.S. book, while retaliating to aggression and defending homelands has become aggression against U.S. security abroad.

*Tishrin* adds: Washington has connected the landings in Lebanon and Grenada with its national security on the one hand and the progressive nationalist development trend in Asia and Latin America on the other. Washington has utilized incorrect and senseless excuses for its landing in Lebanon and interference in Lebanese internal affairs and for invading Grenada and interference in its internal affairs also.

*Tishrin* concludes: In any case, if Washington intends to cover its erroneous policies in the Middle East by dealing a blow to Latin America, Syria will not ignore the idea that the occupation of Grenada is a cover for striking at an important target in the Middle East and we have taken this into our calculations.

### U.S.-Israeli 'Prelude to Aggression' Noted

#### AL-BA'TH, ATH-THAWRAH Comment

*JN271032 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0740 GMT 27 Oct 83*

[Excerpts] Damascus, 27 Oct (SANA) — The newspaper *Al-Ba'th* said today that Washington's logic in tackling international issues is amazing and surprising and gives the impression that the Reagan administration is serious in its efforts to return with the world to the old colonialist era. *Al-Ba'th* concluded its comment by saying: The U.S. rulers should carefully remember the Vietnam lesson and learn that, unlike the Caribbean islands, the Middle East is where the interests of many states converge. It is close to the USSR and the socialist bloc states and those hands that play with fire in it will get burned. It will not be an easy target.

Writing under the headline: "Israel and the Preludes for Aggression," *Ath-Thawrah* says: The Israeli military concentrations in Lebanon can only be looked on as a prelude to a new Zionist aggression against Syria in implementation of a U.S.-NATO plan using the explosions at the headquarters of the Marines and the French force as a pretext for this implementation using their ready tool, Israel, which has always carried out such aggressive acts.

The paper points out that it is no coincidence that the concentration of the Israeli forces comes after Vice President George Bush's visit to Lebanon, the arrival of a U.S. military delegation to Israel, and the dispatch of more U.S. Marines and forces to the Lebanese coast. All these indications prove that the U.S.-Israeli aggression against Syria is ready and that implementation is only a matter of time. The paper says that Syria, which expects only aggressions and military acts of war from Israel and the United States, is fully prepared to face this aggression and resist and foil its aims.

*Ath-Thawrah* concludes: In warning the Arab and world public opinion about the U.S.-Israeli threats, Syria relies on its readiness to resist and contain such threats. Syria is not alone in this battle: It has the support of the Arab masses across the Arab homeland, the forces of progress and liberation in the world, and the socialist bloc states led by the friendly USSR which is a sincere supporter of Arab rights.

**Damascus Commentary**

*JN271604 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 27 Oct 83*

[Station commentary]

[Text] The world's attention today is directed toward the Middle East and the military and political developments that followed the two explosions which took place at the headquarters of the U.S. and French forces in Beirut. The world's attention is also directed toward the developments that followed the NATO and Israeli military moves, the overt threats, and the visits of the Western and US. political and military officials to Lebanon. All these developments push the region to the brink of a war that would begin in Lebanon but would not end there, according to the expectations and analysis of the Arab and foreign political observers.

There is much talk now that Syria will be the target of the aggression. This matter is not new or strange for us. If the current threats are within the framework of Washington's attempts to escalate the situation in the wake of and due to the two explosions, as is being currently said, then we in Syria know that we have been and continue to be a target of the aggression whether it comes this time from the United States, Israel, and their allies, or only from Israel. This is according to reports which are based on the Israeli military moves in Al-Biqa'.

Sounding the drums of war in Washington against Syria is an aggressive action in itself. Launching threats of aggression against a sovereign state violates the international charters, norms, and laws. Moreover, it is an immoral behavior which is denounced and rejected.

If Washington seeks to cover its erroneous policy in the Middle East through aggression and the use of force, it will only achieve more disappointment and more political, military, and moral fiascoes. Syria is not an easy prey regardless of the size of force and aggression. Syria will not be frightened by frivolous threats. It is also not a state that would capitulate and submit to the will of those who seek to control the Arab homeland and to subjugate it to the imperialist hegemony which is led by the United States.

It would have been better for the U.S. Administration to change its ways of dealing with and its treatment of the Arabs and to go back on its erroneous policy in the region instead of exploiting the two explosions in order to dispatch more warships to carry out aggression against Syria and the Arabs and to urge Israel to mobilize its forces in Al-Biqa' in order to launch an aggression against Syria on behalf of or with the cooperation of the United States. Those who are sounding the drums of war in Washington or elsewhere must understand that Syria, by its fedayeen force and under struggler President Hafiz al-Asad, who is the symbol of this nation's steadfastness and loftiness, is able to bring double retaliation on the aggressors. The aggressors want to escalate the situation in the region as a prelude to the aggression, hoping that they can impose their designs and schemes by force and impose their control and influence over the Arab region, which they have always been dreaming to seize, so they can make it revolve in the orbit of their policy, to turn it into a zone of their influence, weaken its position, and terminate its role and existence in the international arena.

We view this political and military escalation , which now prevails over the Middle East, as being due to the NATO allies and the Zionists as a prelude for an aggression that will not be confined to Syria and Lebanon, but will also expand to include the entire Arab homeland. This is what U.S. President Reagan confirmed when he announced that the West must be ready more than at any time before, to control the Middle East. We hope that some Arabs, who still believe that they are far from danger, understand these frank U.S. statements. We also hope that these statements urge them to take a serious and sincere action that will keep harm and evil away from this nation which is being exposed to the most dangerous and fierce imperialist onslaught which is aimed at undermining the entire Arab existence.

**TISHRIN: Beirut Blasts 'Link in Chain of Events'**

*PM271617 Damascus Tishrin in Arabic 24 Oct 83 p 8*

['Abdallah Khalid article: "The Significance of the Beirut Events"]

[Text] When the U.S. Marine Forces took part in shelling Lebanese areas with U.S. Navy guns in order to prevent the Lebanese nationalist forces from deciding the question of Suq al-Gharb, this was regarded as an act of aggression against the Lebanese people aimed at ensuring the vital U.S. interests in this important part of the world. Although many innocent victims fell in Suq al-Gharb, the southern suburbs of Beirut, 'Alayh, and other Lebanese areas, Reagan did not shed a single tear for them. On the contrary, U.S. Administration officials, including Reagan, made statements praising the Marines' heroism. They also fought a fierce battle in Congress to pass a bill that would allow the U.S. Administration to keep the Marines in Lebanon as long as possible.

Moreover, Reagan and other U.S. Administration officials announced that the Marine Forces will remain in Lebanon until

their mission is accomplished. They also exerted pressure on Britain and France for its officials to make similar statements.

The U.S. Administration then took a further step when Reagan accused Syria of creating obstacles in the way of a Lebanese national dialogue, despite his knowledge that the cease-fire agreement and the setting up of the national dialogue committee would not have been achieved without Syria's effective participation. Reagan said that he would not allow this hindrance to continue and that the Marines would remain in Lebanon.

A U.S. Defense Department official then added a statement to those of Reagan. He said that the Marine Forces have been given powers to carry out new military operations. Which means that the Pentagon strategists have decided to continue their acts of aggression in Lebanon with total coordination with the Zionist invading forces and the existing regime in Beirut. Early signs of this cooperation became evident in the barbaric actions that took place in southern Lebanon and in the preparations that were being made by the Marine Forces.

This means that the Marines, together with the Multinational Forces, are fighting a real war against the Lebanese nationalist forces, siding totally with the present regime in Lebanon instead of seeking to pacify the situation by adopting a neutral stand.

In the light of this we should view the two operations carried out by the Lebanese national resistance movement as having taken place within the context of confronting the occupation forces and those who support them and work for their continued presence. Moreover, the operations were a link in the chain of the current war in Lebanon, that is, the fighting in the southern Beirut suburb, in Ash-Shuf and in the mountains, particularly since the Marines effectively participated in that war.

Some may say: The cease-fire stopped the war. But those who say this disregard the daily violation of the cease-fire by the Phalangist army and militia and the invading forces, with the clear encouragement of the U.S. Administration, which means that the battle is continuing, though with different means.

What is worthy of attention here is Reagan's reaction. He called on the West to tighten its control of the Middle East, which goes to show that everything the Marines do in Lebanon and in every place where U.S. forces exist aims at imposing U.S. hegemony on the entire area.

## U.S. Opposition Will Only Harden USSR-Syrian Ties

*PM271026 Damascus Tishrin in Arabic 22 Oct 83 pp 11-12*

[Salim Barakat article: "The Arab Right and Reagan's Illusions"]

[Excerpts] The U.S. President's press conference the day before yesterday on Middle East events, including his threats to the Arab nation, especially Syria, came as no surprise. In fact it was expected. Reagan, who claims interest in establishing peace in the Middle East and in working for a settlement of the Lebanese question, thinks, as his words clearly indicate, that this can be achieved through justification of Israeli aggression, more pressure on Syria, and more blaming of the Soviet Union for supporting Syria and the Arabs. Reagan is proud of the material and moral support he gives Israel and of Israel's crimes against Arab rights, but he is angered and stunned by Syria's steadfastness and the Soviet Union's friendly and just attitude in support of Syria, which defends Arab rights and their just cause. He investigates every advanced weapon the Soviet Union gives Syria and raises hell when he realizes that these weapons could threaten Israel's security, because in his eyes such a thing is unacceptable. It pleases him, however, to see Israel turned into an arsenal of advanced U.S. weapons to crush and annihilate the Arabs. When have Reagan and his imperialist and Zionist administration shown any misgivings about mutilating the Arab body?

Reagan should understand the following clear fact: His threats neither frighten nor intimidate Syria. Syria derives strength from Arab rights and vice versa. If Soviet arms upset Reagan, Israel, and their agents, then Syria and the Arab nation will obtain more such arms to defend the Arabs and their just causes in Lebanon, Syria, Palestine, and any other Arab territory.

If the presence of Soviet experts upsets the Reagan administration, the Israeli gangs, and their agents, then we will ask for more. If Arab-Soviet friendship, and particularly the Syrian-Soviet treaty, poses a threat to imperialist-Zionist policies, then the level of this friendship will be raised to the point where, in the Arab and Soviet conviction, it can ward off the imperialist and Zionist danger not only in this region but in other regions as well.

So Reagan and the Arabs' enemies should expect more arms and experts for Syria and more developed and advanced relations, for the sole reason that we are convinced that the United States is the enemy of the people and the Soviet Union is a friend of the people. Therefore, all Reagan's attempts to undermine Arab-Soviet relations will be futile and in vain.

Reagan and other enemies and agents must realize that NATO arms and threats neither frighten us nor affect the course of advanced Syrian-Soviet friendly relations. If Reagan is, as he said, so optimistic about the *New Jersey*'s task in the region and about the Marines' ability to achieve the impossible, he must realize that the Marines are only human and bullets can pierce their bodies, and he must realize that the *New Jersey* can also be hit. Reagan and others should grasp the meaning of Leader Hafiz al-Asad's declaration: "Let the United States know that it will never be able to tame us."

Lebanon's peace and security is Arab peace and security. It is not the peace of Reagan's fleets and Israeli aggression. Reagan should side with what is right and with the truth, and he should be more sensible and reasonable. The Arabs accept nothing less than their rights, and Syria will not budge an inch from its principled pan-Arab stand entrusted to it by the Arab masses. The United States should reexamine its calculations, acknowledge Arab rights, and thus get closer to logic and reason.

**Palestine Broadcast on U.S. Accusations, Plans**
*JN271004 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 26 Oct 83*

[Palestine Broadcast: From "Talk of the Return" program]

[Text] O, brothers on the path of revolution and liberation. The U.S. officials, headed by President Reagan, have recently leveled accusations on all sorts of occasions. Some weeks ago, President Reagan leveled his accusations against Syria, affirming that the United States will not remain silent over Syria's position that rejects the Lebanese-Israeli agreement of submission. Some accusations hold Syria responsible for trying to hamper the national Lebanese interests at a time when Syria's goal is to seek and continue to seek the interests of Lebanon and its people which can guarantee its unity and independence. Syria rejected and continues to reject the Lebanese-Israeli agreement because this agreement protects and guarantees Israeli and U.S. interests in Lebanon and in the region and because this agreement also harms the interests and security of Syria, Lebanon, and the Arab nation.

It is natural that this national Syrian position would be opposed by Syria's enemies and the enemies of the Arab nation, foremost of which are the United States and Israel. Hence comes the U.S., Israeli, and NATO accusations against Syria.

In the two explosions that took place in the headquarters of the U.S. Marines and the French forces in Beirut, explosions that killed hundreds of U.S. and French soldiers, the U.S. Administration has found an occasion to increase its tone of accusations against Syria. U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz holds Syria responsible for these two explosions regardless of whether Syria was aware of the two terrible explosions or not. He also announced before the two foreign relations committees of the U.S. Congress and Senate that Syria is one of the real U.S. enemies. He also said that Washington considers the Middle East region vital for what he called the free world, and that the United States will not accept the victory of the Syrian strategy which is hostile to U.S. ambitions in the region.

It doesn't take much effort to know that the erroneous U.S. policy in Lebanon and in the region is primarily responsible for the two explosions. Washington has sent its soldiers to Lebanon under the pretext of maintaining Lebanon's security and peace. But these forces interfered militarily in favor of Israel and the Phalangist Army and began to shell Lebanese cities and villages. From the first movement of the occurence of the two explosions in the headquarters of the U.S. Marines and the French forces, the United States began a large-scale campaign of instigation in the ranks of its European partners to make them carry out a joint aggressive action in Lebanon. President Reagan also called for holding a meeting of the foreign ministers of the states participating in the Multinational Forces in Lebanon; a meeting which is scheduled to be held in Paris tomorrow. The U.S. Administration also hastened to dispatch 300 U.S. Marines to Beirut within a plan that aims at raising the number of the Marines to 10,000 soldiers within the next 2 weeks. It also reinforced its warships off the Lebanese coast with two additional aircraft carriers.

These was not only coordination between the United States and its NATO allies, but also between the United States on the one hand, and the Lebanese regime and Israel on the other. Vice President George Bush has arrived in Beirut to hold consultations with President al-Jumayyil on the security and political situation in the Lebanese arena. The U.S. deputy secretary of state will also visit occupied Palestine next week to draw up joint military arrangements to confront Syria and the Lebanese Nationalist Movement. In a message from Washington, the enemy's radio confirmed that when it said that the United States and Israel are coordinating efforts and plans to take the initiative and deal a quick and surprising blow to Syria and its allies in the Lebanese Nationalist Movement and the Palestinian resistance. In fact, this means that the United States does not only think of doubling the method of enmity against Syria, but also tries to develop it to the level of a dangerous adventure and a military stupidity to be carried out directly or through Israel.

Through its official spokesman, Syria has explained that its positions are obvious and frank, that it is proud of its actions because they are patriotic ones and are in defense of the people and the nation, and that it does not care if others accuse it of what it did not do. Implicit and explicit U.S. threats against Syria will not fighten it and will not prevent it from continuing to confront the Lebanese-Israeli agreement of submission and all that is against the interests of Lebanon, Syria, and the Arab nation. When Syria confronts the forces of aggression and evil, it does not confront them alone. The Arab people and the friends, foremost of which is the Soviet Union, support it. The foolish method adopted by the U.S. Administration in Lebanon and the region will not bring about security and peace in Lebanon. It will aggravate the crisis which will result in further victims and pain to the inhabitants of the region and to the American people themselves. The Lebanese People, and behind them Syria and the Arab nation, will not accept Israeli and U.S. occupation of its territory, but it will continue its struggle until it liberates all Lebanese soil from the imperialists and Zionists.

**Damascus on Paris Foreign Ministers Meeting**
*JN271446 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 27 Oct 83*

[Text] Paris — The talks of the foreign ministers of the multinational peacekeeping force in Lebanon which comprises the United States, France, Italy, and Britain began at the government palace in Paris today. The United States had called for these talks following the two explosions which demolished the premises of the U.S. and French forces' commands in Beirut and which resulted in the killing of over 270 soldiers on both sides.

**Meeting Ends**
*JN272014 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 27 Oct 83*

[Text] Paris — The emergency meeting of the foreign ministers of France, Italy, Britian, and the United States has ended. During this meeting, the four ministers decided to send ranking military officers to Beirut to assess the situation under the pretext of safeguarding the safety of the U.S., Italian, British, and French forces in the Lebanese capital.

**Arab People's Conference Holds Opening Session**
*JN271827 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 27 Oct 83*

[Text] Damascus — Sessions of the committees emanating from the permanent secretariat of the Arab People's Conference and the international secretariat for solidarity with the Arab people were opened in Damascus today at the conference room of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party National Command. These sessions will discuss an invitation to establish an international court to examine Israel's crimes in the Sabra and Shatila camps in Lebanon.

Today's session was attended by representatives of political Arab parties, organizations, unions, Palestinian revolution groups, the Lebanese National Salvation Front [NSF], members of the Arab People's Conference, and Syrian popular organizations.

The session asserted the solidarity of the national forces in the Arab homeland with the struggle of the Palestinian people and the Lebanese NSF.

**Speakers Address Conference**
*JN271942 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1845 GMT 27 Oct 83*

[Text] Damascus, 27 Oct (SANA) — Sessions of the committees emanating from the permanent secretariat of the Arab People's Conference and the International Secretariat for Solidarity With the Arab Peoples were opened here today. The sessions will discuss an invitation to set up an international court to examine Israel's crimes in the Sabra and Shatila refugee camps in Lebanon.

The session was attended by 'Umar al-Hamidi, secretary general of the Arab People's Conference; Comrade Ahmad al-Hasan, reserve member of the Ba'th Party's National Command and head of the party's delegation; Khalid al-Fahum, PNC speaker; 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar, PLO Executive Committee member; Dr Sabir Falhut, president of the Arab Journalists Federation; and representatives of Arab political parties, organizations, and trade unions. The session was also attended by representatives from the Palestinian revolution factions, the Lebanese National Salvation Front [NSF], members of the Arab People's Conference, representatives from popular and trade union organizations in the country, and several university lecturers.

Comrade Al-Hasan delivered the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party's speech in which he affirmed that choosing Damascus as the meeting place is evidence of the great trust which the Arab masses place in Syria's role under Al-Asad — a role that resists the Israeli occupation and confronts the U.S.-NATO scheme that aims to transform Lebanon into a military base for the NATO countries.

Comrade Al-Hasan said that the U.S. Administration considers Syria the main obstacle that hampers its schemes which are aimed at Americanizing the region and that is why this administration is directing threats of aggression against Syria. Al-Hasan added that the U.S. invasion of Grenada — an independent Caribbean country — is a prelude to military operations in our region for which the U.S. administration is preparing and which are more dangerous than the invasion of Grenada. This is because the U.S. Administration has realized that most of its schemes in the region have failed, thanks to the enlightenment and struggle of the masses of our Arab nation led by Arab Syria.

Comrade Al-Hasan said further: The intensification of the presence of U.S. ships in the Mediterranean basin and the U.S. military intervention in the Mediterranean and Arab Gulf under the slogan of the Multinational Force poses a serious threat to Syria and world peace. He said that Syria, as President Hafiz al-Asad has said, will not be frightened by fleets and the presence of giant destroyers in the sea. Syria will adhere to its firm and principled stand in order to confront all U.S. schemes that are aimed at imposing hegemony in the region.

He said that the Israeli arrangements in southern Lebanon are meant to keep the Israeli enemy's forces there for a long time with the aim of partitioning Lebanon.

He reiterated Syria's support for the Lebanese national dialgoue which must fulfill Lebanon's aspirations of achieving reforms in the Lebanese system, cancelling the agreement of submission that has been imposed on Lebanon, and establishing a society where justice and equality will prevail.

Comrade al-Hasan concluded by saying that Syria will not change its stands and that it depends on the support of the Arab masses and its friends, particularly the friendly USSR. He stressed that Syria will remain a stumbling block in the face of the U.S. attempts to control the region.

Al-Hamidi delivered a speech in which he praised Syria's steadfastness and great support for Arab liberation movements, stressing that Syria is the Arabs' steadfast bastion which confronts all forms of imperialist-Zionist hegemony intended to be imposed on the Arab region.

Al-Hamidi pointed out that these meetings coincide with the anniversary of the ill-omened Balfour Declaration which implanted the Zionist entity in the heart of the Arab homeland. He said that the Arab nation and Arab masses are currently facing the fiercest imperialist-Zionist-reactionary onslaught in the history of this region.

Al-Hamidi called for supporting the Syrian-Palestinian- Lebanese national triangle of steadfastness, mobilizing all potentials, and offering all that can be offered for strengthening this steadfastness and this struggle which the Arab forces are carrying out in defense of the Arab land, honor, and dignity.

Al-Hamidi denounced the adventurous trend that the U.S. Administration is adopting toward the militant peoples; the planting of nuclear missiles in the European Continent; and deploying its fleets and forces in the Arab Gulf area and off the Lebanese coast.

'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar delivered a speech on behalf of the PLO in which he called for championing President Hafiz al-Asad's call for the formation of a world progressive front that will include all strugglers and free men in the world for confronting the imperialist schemes and its recurrent aggressions against the militant peoples and liberation movements.

Abu Mayzar stressed that the Syrian-Palestinian-Lebanese national triangle of steadfastness will shoulder the pan-Arab and historical responsibility of confronting the Zionist invasion and the U.S. military interference in Lebanon, and of foiling all the imperialist schemes to impose hegemony on the Arab region.

Dr Marwan Al-Farisi delivered a speech on behalf of the NSF, stressing that the Lebanese national forces are determined to foil and cancel the contract of submission which is intended to be imposed on Lebanon. He called for foiling all the attempts that are being carried out by the Lebanese regime to amend some of the provisions of the contract of submission. He said that the cancellation of the 17 May agreement is a basic condition for achieving Lebanon's unity and safeguarding its territorial integrity. He stressed that it was Syria which had safeguarded Lebanon's Arab character and that Syria is the cornerstone in the struggle for foiling the agreement between the present regime in Beirut and the Israeli enemy. Syria also has developed the militant and national ideology in Lebanon.

### UN Ambassador Denounces Grenada Invasion

*JN272017 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 27 Oct 83*

[Text] Syria's permanent UN representative denounced the recent U.S. invasion of the island of Grenada before an emergency meeting of the Security Council today. Diya' Allah al-Fattal, Syria's representative, said that the United States has never concealed its intention of using every means to overthrow the regimes that it does not like. He said that the United States is completely responsible for the dangerous tension that exists in the world.

### Damascus Reports Cuban Embassy Statement on Grenada

*JN271520 Damascus SANA Arabic 1500 GMT 27 Oct 83*

[Text] Damascus, 27 Oct (SANA) — The Cuban Embassy in Damascus issued a statement here today saying that Cuban resistance in Grenada stopped at noon yesterday without the surrender of any of the Cuban resistance men. They all sacrificed their lives despite the vast difference in the balance of power in favor of the U.S. invasion forces and their allies.

The statement explains that contact stopped between the Cuban Embassy in Grenada and the Cuban defense positions on the island which were being subjected to violent attack from fighter planes, mortars, and heavy and medium machine gun fire, and that large numbers fell dead or wounded as a result of this savage American attack.

### Talas Observes Tactical Exercise 27 October

*JN271439 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 27 Oct 83*

[Text] Damascus — At the directive of President Hafiz al-Asad, commander in chief of the Army and the Armed Forces, one of our combat formations carried out a tactical exercise this morning in which all types of ground weapons were used in cooperation with fighter planes and helicopters. General Mustafa Talas, deputy commander in chief and defense minister; Major General 'Ali Aslan, deputy chief of staff of the Army and the Armed Forces; and a number of headquarters and formation officers attended this exercise.

At the begining of the exercise, its director presented a brief report on the tactical project, its stages, and objectives. The formation participating in the exercise then repelled the mock enemy forces and stopped their advance after inflicting heavy losses on them under cover of intensive fire from the Air Force and artillery.

The reinforced reserve units moved toward the fixed lines and were able to carry out a successful counter-attack to destroy the mock enemy, and to restore the defensive position to normal. The exercise was characterized by high combat accuracy and effectiveness through all its various stages. The mock positions were very close to actual combat operations. Hence, the exercise's aspired objectives were achieved.

At the end of the exercise, Talas praised the project's administrative staff and participants and asked everyone to pursue work and acquire more combat expertise. He said Syria must attain more expertise in order to achieve a high standard of combat preparedness, particularly during the current circumstances which our Arab nation in general, and Syria in particular, are witnessing, as well as the current political and military pressures to which both the Arabs and Syria are subjected. He stressed the national and regional role which is shouldered by our Armed Forces at this current phase in order to oppose all those who try to encroach on the honor and land of the homeland.

### Ba'th Party-PASOK Joint Statement Reported

*JN271719 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 27 Oct 83*

[Text] Damascus — A joint statement was issued in Damascus today at the conclusion of the talks between the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and the PASOK delegation. The statement says that the talks dealt with issues of mutual concern, especially the serious and explosive situation in the Middle East. The two sides affirmed that this situation has resulted from Israel's continued aggressive policy, its occupation of Lebanese territories, and its threat to Syria.

The two sides called for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli forces from Lebanon and affirmed their support for Lebanon's independence, sovereignty, and unity. They also expressed their full support for the Lebanese people in

their struggle to preserve their unity and independence and to expell the invaders from their territories.

The statement condemns Israel's expansionist policy in the region and affirms that a just and lasting peace in the region can only be achieved by Israel's withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories and the acknowledgement of the Palestinian Arab people's usurped rights, including their right to set up their independent state on their national soil.

The two sides also discussed the situation in Cyprus, the different stages of the Cyprus issue, and the Cypriot people's struggle to preserve the unity of Cyprus. They condemned all attempts to partition the island.

Finally, the two sides expressed their absolute support for the just struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America for the sake of their freedom, independence, and self-determination.

The two sides agreed to renew the agreement of cooperation between their two parties for the years 1984 and 1985.

## Al-Asad Sends Message to UN Council on Namibia

*JN271810 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 27 Oct 83*

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad sent a message to the president of the UN Council on Namibia in which he reaffirmed Syria's support for the struggle of the Namibian people against the racist regime in South Africa, and for Namibia's liberation and independence. In the name of the Syrian people, and in his name, Al-Asad extended warmest greetings to the UN Council on Namibia on the occasion of its private session which is held to celebrate the week of solidarity with the Namibian people and SWAPO. Al-Asad said: We have always supported the Namibian people and their struggle under SWAPO, and we will continue to support them in their resistance to the racist regime in South Africa. Al-Asad affirmed that racism is a stain of shame which humanity must erase and a disease which must be eradicated. Concluding his message, Al-Asad wished success for the meeting in supporting the Namibian people's struggle and reaching decisions that support struggle against racism all over the world.

## Reaction to U.S. Actions in Grenada Reported

### Ben-Me'ir Clarifies Envoy's Remarks

*TA280901 Tel Aviv Ha'aretz in Hebrew 28 Oct 83 p 2*

[Text] Following the publication of the report about Israeli Ambassador to the United States Me'ir Rosenne's statement about the invasion of Grenada, Deputy Foreign Minister Yehuda Ben-Me'ir called him yesterday to discuss this with him.

Afterward Ben-Me'ir said Rosenne had not referred to Grenada at all, but had expressed admiration for the United States, which was defending freedom throughout the world against communist subversion.

Ben-Me'ir pointed out that Rosenne had not said this directly; It was made within the context of a welcoming speech at a reception given in his honor by members of the Republican Party to mark the beginning of his ambassadorship.

The deputy foreign minister added that Israel was certainly aware of U.S. interests in Grenada and Latin America and had announced this publicly on more than one occasion. Anyone can take the ambassador's remarks to mean what he wishes.

The day before yesterday, 26 October, at dawn (Israeli time), Israeli Ambassador to the United States Me'ir Rosenne congratulated the United States on its military action in Grenada. Rosenne praised the "courage and determination the U.S. Administration has shown in its war against subversion and communism." Rosenne said the U.S. operation in Grenada was serving the struggle of the entire free world.

### Sympathy for U.S.

*TA271621 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1505 GMT 27 Oct 83*

[Text] Israel is sympathetic to the U.S. move in Grenada, even if it has not officially expressed this feeling, political sources in Jerusalem told our correspondent today. According to these sources, the criticism leveled by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz at the IDF's withdrawal from the Ash-Shuf stems from U.S. feelings of frustration. Our correspondent 'Oz Frankel reports:

[Frankel] One could easily make a comparison between Israel's standing in world public opinion in July 1982, at the beginning of the war in Lebanon, and the sharp criticism leveled at the U.S. invasion of Grenada. Israel has not joined in this criticism. Although an official reaction has not yet been issued — and perhaps there will not be any — Israeli sources admit that Israel is sympathetic to the U.S. move. Israel understands well U.S. sensitivity over what is happening in that area which is important to it and very near its coast.

As for the remarks made last night by Israel's Ambassador to the United States Me'ir Rosenne, it was pointed out that they were not coordinated in advance but they certainly reflect the spirit of the Israeli position. As far as is known, Israel has not yet been asked to publicly express its support. Political circles, however, also do not rule out the possibility that Israel would heed such a request, when and if it is submitted.

Is it possible to infer from the firm U.S. position in the Caribbean Sea its intentions in Lebanon? This question is open to all kinds of interpretations. Political sources in Jerusalem are not inclined to connect the two crises. According to them, the remarks made today by U.S. Secretary of State Shultz — that the Israeli withdrawal from the Ash-Shuf had, as it were, indirectly encouraged Syrian aggression more than anything else — indicate the frustration felt by the United States in view of the latest developments in Lebanon. It should be pointed out that Shultz' remarks come in the wake of similar criticism voiced this week by French Premier Pierre Mauroy of the IDF withdrawal from the Ash-Shuf. The remarks by the U.S. secretary of state come at a time when Washington and Jerusalem are once again talking in favor of U.S.- Israeli cooperation on the Lebanese issue and are in line with the criticism we heard this week from Henry Kissinger.

Observers in Jerusalem today noted that U.S. Under Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger will be arriving in Israel next week and then we will know for certain what the United States expects Israel to do in Lebanon: Will it or will it not intervene, will it remain on the Al-Awwali or, perhaps, will it also withdraw from there?

## Reagan Statements 'Precipitated' Beirut Bombings

*TA271501 Tel Aviv Yoman Hashavu'a in Hebrew 27 Oct 83 p 9*

[Report by Moshe Yahalom]

[Text] Jerusalem — U.S. President Ronald Reagan's statement a week ago regarding Syrian expansionism in Lebanon precipitated the terrorist attack on the U.S. Marine building in Beirut, Jerusalem believes.

The assessment is that Reagan's statement was received badly in Damascus which understood that it would no longer be able to drag out the discussions with the Americans on the evacuation of all foreign forces from Lebanon. Following this, Al-Asad decided to harden his attitude toward the Americans and bring about the evacuation of the Multinational Force by a series of demonstrative attacks, two of which took place last Saturday, only 3 days after Reagan's declaration.

A clue to this was found, according to Jerusalem, in the reaction of Syrian President al-Asad to Reagan's speech, in which Reagan said, among other things, that the United States intends to exercise a military option against Syria. This fear of Al-Asad apparently led to his adamant decision to bring about the withdrawal of the Americans from Lebanon.

As might be recalled, in the last similar terrorist attack — against the U.S. Embassy in Lebanon, in which the regional CIA official was killed — authoritative sources accused Syria.

In Lebanon there is cooperation between radical leftist elements, headed by Syria, which include primarily the Iranians and the Druze.

### 'Dismay' Expressed Over French Premier's Remarks

*TA271718 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 27 Oct 83*

[Text] Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche today summoned the French ambassador to express Israel's dismay over statements made yesterday by French Premier Pierre Mauroy at the National Assembly in Paris. Our correspondent Arye Golan reports that Kimche expressed surprise at the fact that some days after the attack on the French soldiers in Beirut Mauroy found it necessary to assault the Israeli-Lebanese accord and brand it as the source of all evil.

David Kimche also expressed amazement at the fact that Pierre Mauroy attacked this agreement rather than the Syrians, who are sabotaging all possible arrangements [hesder] in Lebanon. Kimche also rejected Mauroy's statement that the partial IDF withdrawal was carried out without coordination with the Lebanese Army and is allegedly leading to that country's partitioning. Kimche explained to the French ambassador that for 3 months Israel had tried to coordinate the withdrawal with the Lebanese Army, but it had refused to cooperate.

### Canadian Foreign Secretary Holds News Conference

*TA271236 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 27 Oct 83*

[Text] At a news conference today, [Canadian Deputy Prime Minister and Secretary of State for External Affairs] MacEachen was asked whether relations between Canada and Israel are not worse now than they have ever been.

[Begin MacEachen recording] Well, I don't remember a period when one would describe the relations between Canada and Israel as bad, and I don't think they are bad at the present time. I believe that if you have a sturdy relationship with a country, that there can be differences of opinion, and I believe that that is the situation that prevails at the present time, but I don't believe at all that relations between Canada and this country are bad, and I don't think that Mr Shamir would express that view, either. Well, I didn't find my discussions with Mr Shamir cool at all and I don't mean to say, when I use the word not cool, that they were heated. We met a year ago at the United Nations, at the General Assembly. It was the first time that I had met Mr Shamir, then as foreign minister, and we did have a discussion. It was animated, and I thought that was very good. I think that one of the aspects of a good relationship with a country is the ability to speak frankly, and we've done that. [end recording]

### POST Speculates About Eagleburger Visit

*TA280734 Jerusalem The Jerusalem Post in English 28 Oct 83 pp 1, 14*

[Report by David Landau]

[Excerpt] The visit to Israel next week of Under-Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger is not intended as a planning session for any joint U.S.- Israel military action following the Beirut bombings. But the U.S. at least is not averse to that image of the visit being formed in the minds of states or organizations which ought to fear military retribution for the bombings.

In practice, say several highly placed sources, the U.S. would be extremely unlikely to ask Israel to undertake any active "proxy" role in a military action against a Muslim country or group — and Israel, under its present leadership, would be entirely unlikely to agree if such a request were made.

What the talks with Eagleburger could presage however, according to some sources, is a revival of the suspended "strategic cooperation" scheme between the two states.

This idea, examined two years ago but dropped during a nadir in Washington-Jerusalem relations, envisages America's use of support facilities on Israeli soil in its strategic deployment in this region. Among the notions considered at the time were "pre-positioning" of military and medical supplies here and the use of Israeli ports and air-fields in an emergency.

Critics of the scheme referred to it deprecatingly as "band-aids." But after last Sunday's bombing in Beirut there are probably some second thoughts in Jerusalem and Washington about the importance of "band-aids" — that is, U.S. medical facilities housed here in Israel for the use of American forces in the area.

The U.S., it is understood, has sought Israel's analysis of the Beirut bombings and any intelligence information that Israel might have on those responsible. Washington has been keenly interested in Israeli statements accusing Syria of masterminding the outrage.

But the U.S. has not yet reached a definite conclusion on who to blame for the attacks.

### MA'ARIV Comments on Eagleburger Visit, Lebanon

*TA271446 Tel Aviv Ma'ariv in Hebrew 27 Oct 83 p 5*

[Commentary by Shmu'el Segev: "Israel — and Stopping Syria]

[Text] The murderous attack on the U.S. Marines and the French paratroopers in Beirut sharpened the question of the Israeli presence in Lebanon. Even before this attack threats were directed against the Israeli representation in Beirut, which is defended by Lebanese Army soldiers and Israeli security forces. Since the attack, the alert around the building has been stepped up and the security arrangements there are being carried out more carefully.

However, over and above the question of personnel security, there is the question of the national presence. Since the IDF withdrew from the Ash-Shuf Mountains and deployed along the Al-Awwali, it seems that Israel no longer plays an active role in Lebanon. In the last talk held by Robert McFarlane, President Reagan's adviser for national security, with Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Damascus proved that it correctly reads the internal political map in Israel. Khaddam told McFarlane that "Israel is tired and does not want to fight any more. Therefore, all Syria has to do is sit quietly and wait

patiently until the Israelis evacuate Lebanon on their own initiative." On the other hand, Richard Fairbanks, who took McFarlane's place in the mediation efforts in Lebanon, remonstrated with his Israeli colleagues last week: "Israel is on the edge of the Lebanese chessboard. Israel itself withdrew from the game and does not want to take part in it." These words have, of course, an immediate operative significance: Does the United States have to continue to support the Israeli-Lebanese agreement of 17 May, or should it disown it?

This, then, was the background for President Reagan's decision to send Under Secretary Eagleburger to Israel for comprehensive discussions on Lebanon and the Middle East. Eagleburger's visit was planned before the attack in Beirut, and even if it is postponed because of last week's events in Lebanon and Grenada, it will ultimately take place. The visit is intended to give the United States a clear answer as to the extent of Israel's readiness to be part of U.S. strategy in the Middle East and to what extent it is ready to once again join the overall effort in Lebanon. Eagleburger's visit is part of the process of reformulating U.S. policy in the Middle East with the clear intention of blocking the Soviet Union and Syria in Lebanon.

Last week's attacks in Lebanon only sharpened the problem. The United States thinks that the IDF, which initiated the war in Lebanon and "entangled" the Western powers in it, must now actively aid in strengthening Amin al-Jumayyil's rule in Beirut. President Reagan would have preferred, of course, to return the IDF to the Ash-Shuf Mountains and cut Syrian supply lines to Walid Junblatt's Druze militias, which threaten Al-Jumayyil's continued rule in Beirut.

Israel has rejected all the U.S. hints on this issue. However, even if, for internal reasons, the Shamir government is not prepared to deepen its direct military involvement in Lebanon once again, the United States relies on the initiative of the Israeli security arms to find original solutions for stopping the Syrians and strengthening President al-Jumayyil's rule.

The United States increased its participation in the training of the Lebanese Army and it believes that within a year this army will be able to assume responsibility for security in extensive parts of the country, in which case there will be no need for the presence of the Multinational Force and a solution will be found to the problems of the northern settlement's security. Stopping the Syrians will also enable the incorporation of King Husayn in the peace process and will directly influence the stability of the Persian Gulf area. However, judging from the behavior of the Israeli Government last week, it does not appear Eagleburger will leave Jerusalem with clear answers to the questions he brings with him from Washington. Yitzhaq Shamir and Moshe Arens show the utmost caution in Lebanon and they prefer a policy of doing nothing over initiating actions.

In the face of all the unpremeditated moves made at the time by Menahem Begin and Ari'el Sharon, it might very well be that the cautious line taken by Shamir and Arens is justified. However, the attack in Beirut poses a serious challenge to Israel as well and demands a sharp decision: Is stopping Syria in Lebanon only a U.S. interest or an Israeli interest as well? And if, by doing so, the Israeli-Lebanese agreement is canceled, then it will only be a question of a very short time before the Palestinian terrorists are back in southern Lebanon. If this is allowed to happen, why, then, did Israel initiate the war and sacrifice so many victims for it?

Under those conditions Israel must review its policy in Lebanon in a serious and profound way. Despite the miserable entanglement in Beirut, Israel must now give an answer to a question surpassing the realm of immediate convenience. Is it Israel's wish to be part of the Western deployment in the Middle East and contribute to its share in stabilizing it, or will it disengage itself completely from the regional consideration, with all its ramifications?

### Tension Reported in Al-Biqa' After Maneuvers

*TA280953 Tel Aviv Hatzofe in Hebrew 28 Oct 83 p 1*

[Excerpt] Syrian and Israeli military maneuvers in the Al-Biqa' region of Lebanon have created tension and the Syrians have made an announcement to the effect that Israel was planning to attack Syria.

Israeli military circles explained yesterday that the reference was to routine maneuvers and naturally there was no truth in Syria's accusations about aggressive Israeli intentions.

### Shi'ite Leader Calls for Opposition to IDF

*TA281011 Tel Aviv Davar in Hebrew 28 Oct 83 p 2*

[Report by Dan Avidan]

[Excerpt] The spiritual leader of the Shi'ite sect in Lebanon, Shaykh Muhammad Mahdi Shams ad-Din, yesterday repeated his call to the Shi'ite residents of southern Lebanon to initiate "civil opposition" to the IDF and the Israeli Administration. He also said the Shi'ite opposition to the Israeli involvement in southern Lebanon "will not cease until there is an IDF withdrawal from all of Lebanon."

This statement, which is aimed at inciting the Shi'ite population of southern Lebanon to work against the Israeli involvement there, fits in with the process of polarization recently noted among the Shi'ites of southern Lebanon (and the leaders of the Shi'ite sect in Beirut) in their attitude toward Israel.

This process is nourished, inter alia, by Shi'ite fears that the IDF will close the passes over the Al-Awwali River and thus bring about a severance of the Shi'ite sect in southern Lebanon from their political, economic, and spiritual-religious links in Beirut and the Al-Biqa' region.

Another factor that has recently been inciting the Shi'ites in southern Lebanon is the recruitment of local inhabitants, at the initiative of the IDF, into the local militia groups known as the "Shi'ite Army." The Shi'ites regard this as an attempt by Israel to strike a blow at the status of the Shi'ite military organization Al-Amal and to establish, in its place, a local militia framework that would work in coordination with the IDF.

**Report on As-Sarafand Casualties Called False**
*TA272113 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2100 GMT 27 Oct 83*

[Text] It has emerged today that none of the inhabitants of the village of As-Sarafand in Lebanon were killed on Sunday and that the village mukhtars submitted a false report alleging that three villagers had been killed by shots fired by the IDF soldiers. Based on the report of the mukhtars, a report was also distributed by the international press agencies in Beirut.

Our correspondent Hayim Hecht points out that further investigation revealed that although 15 villagers had been injured by shots fired by IDF soldiers while trying to protect themselves against a mob in As-Sarafand at the beginning of this week, there were no deaths.

**Arens Affirms Continuation of Nahal Outposts**
*TA271029 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 27 Oct 83*

[Text] Today, Defense Minister Moshe Arens informed the heads of the kibbutz movements that the Defense Ministry policy will not change and Nahal nuclei will continue to operate the military outposts in Judaea and Samaria. This was learned by our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal. During the discussion with Minister Arens in his office today, the heads of the kibbutz movements said that operating Nahal nuclei in outposts in the territories contradicts the education that the Nahal soldiers are given by their movements, and the nuclei are also being harmed because they are not receiving suitable agricultural training.

Defense Ministry sources confirmed to our correspondent that if the nuclei have problems, several outposts will be maintained only by guard forces, but the Nahal will continue to maintain about 12 military outposts in Judaea and Samaria.

**Ben-Eli'ezer Advocates Dialogue With Arabs**
*TA271754 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 27 Oct 83*

[Text] There is no other way to reach a political solution but to conduct a dialogue with the Arabs of the territories, Coordinator of Activities in the Territories Brigadier General Binyamin Ben-Eli'ezer said this evening in a memorial ceremony honoring [former coordinator] Major General Avraham Orli.

[Begin Ben-Eli'ezer recording] We should make every effort to conduct a comprehensive dialogue with the population in Judaea, Samaria, and the Gaza District. We must exert maximum efforts to treat them fairly and properly. As Jews, we have a double and triple moral obligation to do so. Maintaining calm and security may perhaps be the chief asset and the central mission, the most important one for which the military government is responsible.

There is no way to reach a political solution; indeed it is impossible to achieve a political solution without direct discourse with the Arabs of the territories. [end recording]

**West Bank Situation in Past Year Reviewed**
*TA270955 Jerusalem The Jerusalem Post in English 27 Oct p 5*

[Report by David Richardson]

[Text] Bet El — The head of the Judaea and Samaria Civil Administration, Tat-Aluf [Brig Gen] Shlomo Ilya, said yesterday that relations between his office and Arab local government in the area have improved significantly over the past year and are now "normal and correct."

Ilya's modest claim to some success in the year he has served as head of the Civil Administration was made during a press conference here yesterday, called to mark publication of the 16th annual report of the Israeli administration of the West Bank. The report covers a two-year period from April 1981 to March 1983, because the first year saw the rather stormy introduction of the Civil Administration, and no comprehensive report was prepared during that period.

Replying to questions, Ilya played down the role of the village leagues, which had become the initial motif of the Civil Administration when it was introduced. He dismissed the attempts of various village league leaders to form a political movement as "a joke," and pointed out that the law in force in the area still prevents political activity: "The village leagues are another element in the internal political map and not the only one," he said.

The major administrative change introduced over the past year was the creation of a separate social services unit, which includes health, education and welfare.

Forty-three percent of the Palestinian population in the West Bank is now covered by health insurance, and Ilya hopes that large employers such as factories and local councils in Israel will be forced to insure their Arab employees over the next year. That would bring up the number of people covered by medical insurance to 6070 percent of the population, which the Civil Administration officially puts at 750,000.

Projects to expand hostpitals in Bayt Jalla and Ramallah have been approved and are under way, and these will increase the number of operating theatres and hospital beds as well as improve the level of specialized treatment available in the area, he said.

A hundred classrooms were added over the past year, and another hundred are under construction. This will eventually enable the Civil Administration to do away with the second shift in local education, Ilya said. He added that teacher to pupil ratio has also improved over the past year.

The Civil Administration's development budget has grown in real terms by 250 percent since 1981 and now stands at IS1 billion. The total budget for 198384 is IS5.7 billion, of which Israel will contribute some 42 percent. Israeli participation in the budget of the area was 45 percent in 1981.

The development budget has increased as a direct result of improved tax collection from the local population. The civil

administration is now able to collect 50 percent of the potential in indirect taxes such as vat and customs, and 20 percent in income tax.

The economic situation in the area is still improving steadily, with the Gross National Product growing at 5 percent a year (in Israel the GNP grew last year by 1 percent). Private consumption also increased by 4 percent in the period covered by the report.

### Shamir Assails Egyptian Stand on Autonomy Talks

*TA271811 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 27 Oct 83*

[Text] Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has accused Egypt of continuing to empty the Camp David accords of content and making them a hollow shell. Israel, however, will not permit the Egyptian conduct to harm peace because it finds peace very essential to it. The prime minister also said that Egypt is contributing nothing to solving the Palestinian problem or resuming the autonomy talks. Yitzhaq Shamir was speaking at the meeting of the Jewish Agency's Board of Trustees, and our correspondent Avraham Ben-Melkch reported on his remarks.

### Aridor Resigns as Chairman of Herut Movement

*TA272013 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 27 Oct 83*

[Text] Former Finance Minister Yoram Aridor today resigned from the post of chairman of the Herut Movement Secretariat too. Our party affairs correspondent Nisim Mish'al reports that the secretariat unanimously decided not to accept the resignation because the Herut Movement executive, which is headed by Chairman Menahem Begin, is the only body authorized to accept the resignation. Aridor reacted to this by saying: If you demand this, I will announce my resignation at the upcoming executive meeting as well. MK Eytan Livni will be the acting chairman of the Herut Movement Secretariat.

### Press Comments on Lebanon, U.S. in Grenada

*TA281006 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0430 GMT 28 Oct 83*

[Review of morning press editorials]

[Excerpts] *Davar* writes that Lebanese President al-Jumayyil's initiative in contacting Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad can be likened to a telephone call to Canossa. Just as Walid Junblatt went to Damascus, even though it was from there that the call went out to murder his father Kamal, Amin is now bowing down before the murderers of his brother, Bashir. President Reagan can go on declaring he will not surrender to terror; Israel can continue its hold on southern Lebanon; and Al-Asad will go on dictating Amin's principal moves by means of the National Reconciliation Conference.

*The Jerusalem Post* writes that the Multinational Force [MNF] is a thorn in the side of Syria and the Soviet Union. This force, whose original task was to facilitate Israel's departure from Lebanon, now symbolizes the West's decision to prevent the fall of President al-Jumayyil's government, faced as it is by the preying Syrians and their allies in Lebanon. If the National Reconciliation Committee, due to meet next week, succeeds in salvaging even a vestige of order and unity from the avalanche in Lebanon, this will, to a certain extent at least, be due to the MNF, which acts as a counterbalance to Syrian meddling in Lebanon's affairs.

*Ha'aretz* writes that if the defense minister and, hopefully, the Israeli Government, intend to pull out from all of Lebanon, Israel must refrain from any step likely to impede the achievement of this goal. The closing of the Al-Awwali bridges will mean an intensification of Israel's occupation, turning southern Lebanon into a sort of "North Bank". No encouragement should be given to any measure aimed at encouraging this development of, inevitably, one that is likely to lead Israel in that direction.

*'Al Hamishmar* notes that it is hardly likely that Israel's ambassador to the United States, Mr Rosenne, who hastened to congratulate the U.S. Administration on its successful action in Grenada, did so without explicitly consulting the Foreign Ministry in Jerusalem first. The paper adds that Ambassador Rosenne in this case acted contrary to Israel's national interests and entangled Israel in a stand supportive of a markedly imperialistic step which was also condemned by Israel's friends in the United States itself. The Foreign Ministry will now have to voice its unequivocal reservations regarding Ambassador Rosenne's supportive statements and make it clear that these statements solely expressed his personal opinion. Unless such reservations are voiced, even though they will imply clear reservations regarding the unfortunate invasion of Grenada, the damage to Israel's foreign policy could be enormous, let alone the damage to Israel's image of a country guarding the concept of independence.

### HA'ARETZ Urges Appointment of Foreign Minister

*TA271259 Tel Aviv Ha'aretz in Hebrew 27 Oct 83 p 7*

[Commentary by 'Aqiva Eldar: "A Minister is Needed Externally"]

[Excerpts] On Sunday, the Cabinet boasted about the "continued improvement" in relations with the United States. The terrible disaster in Beirut, like the whole affair of the U.S. intervention in the Lebanon war, will be an important factor in the U.S. elections. President Reagan's policy in the Middle East over the next year will be based on electoral considerations which are not necessarily compatible with Israeli interests. The year 1984 might be fraught with tensions between the two countries, and a special effort will be needed on Israel's part to guard the existing situation. Inactivity or inefficiency might cool relations with the incoming administration. Through planned activity, while learning past lessons, Israel can take advantage of this delicate period.

Former Israeli prime ministers always used to take upon themselves the main role in guiding relations with Washington. The importance of cooperation between the two countries calls for decisions to be taken at the most senior levels. Abandoning such a delicate area, even temporarily, to the hands of ministers such

as Ari'el Sharon, is a luxury Israel can ill afford. Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir continues to hold the post of foreign minister, and this can contribute to the present situation in which Israel speaks to Washington with one voice. The new prime minister will be busy in the next few months with the attempts to reconstruct the Israeli economy, to extricate the IDF from Lebanon, and to seal the rifts in the tottering coalition on which the third Likud government is based.

Deputy Foreign Minister Yehuda Ben-Me'ir and Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche can take the foreign minister's place in meetings with envoy Richard Fairbanks and in polite talks with the Phalange representatives. They cannot represent Israel at the UN Assembly, or reach important decisions on delicate personnel matters. The Foreign Ministry these days is undergoing a period of personel changes in important jobs in Israel and in overseas missions. In many cases, the workers and their union do not see eye to eye with the directorate about filling those positions, and the authority of a minister is needed in these delicate negotiations.

Shamir offered the Finance Ministry portfolio to David Levi even before celebrations began in the Liberal Party. He did not fear the reactions of Yitzhaq Moda'i and Gid'on Pat to appointing a Herut member finance minister. Levi is stubbornly homing in on the Foreign Ministry, and his associates claim that despite the denials published by Uri Porat, Shamir promised that Levi would get the post within a few months. If Shamir turns his deputy away, he might find himself involved in a new edition of the Peres-Rabin conflict.

It is doubtful whether those who made all the jokes when Levi was appointed housing minister will repeat them when he is appointed foreign minister. His devotees will remind everyone that the young couples demonstrating for a roof over their heads have disappeared in the last few years. Anybody asking to test Levi's English will be told that Knesset Speaker Yitzhaq Shamir needed translators when he met with VIP's from the United States. After he was found capable enough to fight for the Aridor inheritance, it will be hard to claim that he is incapable of fighting the secrets of the English language. After being only 9 percent short of the prime minister's throne, who can claim he is incapable of fulfilling the post which is only a marginal addition to Shamir's agenda? Shamir will not be able to ignore Levi's political backing and will have to hand him the post of foreign minister sooner or later. For the sake of Israel's foreign relations — there should be somebody there tomorrow morning.

**Sierra Leone President on Mano River Union Summit**
*AB211000 Freetown Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 21 Oct 83*

[Excerpts] The president, Dr Siaka Stevens, returned to Freetown yesterday after a 2-day official visit to Liberia where he joined his colleagues, heads of state President Ahmed Sekou Toure and Commander in Chief [CIC] Samuel K. Doe in the celebrations of the 10th anniversary of the Mano River Union. Speaking shortly after his arrival, Dr Stevens described the Mano River Union summit of heads of state as wonderful and very successful. He said they signed all the outstanding protocols of the union and agreed that the next meeting in Conakry will review the entire structure of the organization with a view to making the post of secretary general rotational among member states. President Stevens maintained that the newly nominated secretary general from Liberia will likely take over.

Dr Stevens paid glowing tribute to President Sekou Toure of Guinea for being very helpful throughout their deliberations in Monrovia. The head of state also commended CIC Doe for the warm welcome and hospitality accorded him and his delegation. He described the national archives which were opened on Wednesday as a cultural showpiece and an idea worthy of emulation.

Dr Stevens, who was full of smiles, told his audience that he had a wonderful meeting with more than 1,000 Sierra Leonean residents in Liberia at the Sierra Leone Embassy in Monrovia. President Stevens noted that the Sierra Leoneans in that country made a number of reasonable requests including the upgrading or our embassy in Monrovia.

Speaking at the summit meeting of the 10th anniversary of the Mano River Union, at the Unity conference center in Liberia yesterday, President Siaka Stevens noted that progress had been made over the years in the direction of intra-union trade, economic cooperation between the three member states, and the implementation of development projects designed to benefit the peoples of the three countries. He said that the formation of a customs union has not only increased trade among member states but has also facilitated the movements of goods and people across our borders. President Stevens also acknowledged the increase in cooperation among member countries in the technical and cultural fields, noting that the union now possesses post and telecommunications and forestry training schools. He however pointed out that despite (?the fact that) there is much to the credit to the member countries of the union, there was still a lot more to be achieved. He paid tribute to the union's secretariat for having laid the foundation and infrastructural input required for the further development of the union's activities.

Dr Stevens congratulated Liberia's foreign minister, Ernest Eastman, who was the union's secretary general before his present appointment, for serving the union admirably. The head of state recalled the memory of two staff members of the union's secretariat who died during the last year, Benjamin Wordsworth, who was legal officer in the secretary general's office, and Miss Beneta Hamilton, an information officer also of the secretary general's office, who he said contributed to the good work of the secretariat in their individual roles.

President Stevens told the summit that the Mano River Union had before it a number of projects which are in the process of implementation. He made particular reference to the development of the telecommunications and transportation systems among the three states and for which the union has been able to obtain external funding.

He extended gratitude to the various funding agents of the union's projects, mentioning in particular the UNDP, the EEC, and the Government of the FRG, without whose help he said, the union would not have been able to achieve so much in the short span of 10 years. President Stevens said that the union's objectives of improving the quality of life of the people and building a world more stable and prosperous was a noble one. In achieving its objectives, he said, the union cannot afford to fail as the eyes of the world are all on it. Dr Stevens wished the union every success in spite of the trying and depressing economic environment in which it finds itself. He said that with the will to succeed the union can help itself in the spirit of friendship and brotherhood and called on all to rededicate themselves to the noble ideals of the union in our efforts to achieve unity, peace, and prosperity.

**West African Ministers Prepare for Summits**
*AB262100 Paris AFP in English 1559 GMT 26 Oct 83*

[Text] Niamey, Oct 26 (AFP) — West African ministers were meeting in the Niger capital today to prepare for next week's regional summit meetings on defence and the economy. Ministers from the seven-member Non-Aggression and Assistance Accord on Defence (ANAD) and the six-member West African Economic Community (CEOA) were holding talks under the respective chairmanships of Niger Foreign Minister Daouda Diallo and the Niger minister delegated to finance, Hamid Algabid. Mr Algabid said the most important issue under discussion by the CEAO was the group's relationship with the larger Economic Community of West African States (Ecowas). The two organizations are working towards greater economic integration in the region. Opening the ANAD ministerial meeting, the Niger foreign minister said the organization was not an "instrument of war" and sought only to ensure its members' security. The summit meetings are to be held on Sunday and Monday.

## LIBYA

### Al-Qadhdhafi Sends Message to Spiljak on Grenada

*LD271053 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1503 GMT 26 Oct 83*

[Text] Belgrade 26 Oct (TANJUG) — Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution, has sent a message to Comrade Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY presidency, which refers to the invasion in Grenada and to the consequences which this could have for various regions of crisis. Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's message was today handed to Mirko Ostojio, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs, by Bashir Abu-Bakr Misbah, charge d'affairs of the People's Bureau of Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

### Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Message From King Fahd

*LD270056 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 0015 GMT 27 Oct 83*

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution has received Shaykh 'Ali ibn Musallam, King Fahd's personal envoy, who delivered to the brother leader a message from King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz concerning the current Arab conditions and confronting the onslaught of the new crusade against the Arab homeland.

### Armed Forces Commander Arrives in Prague

*LD271839 Tripoli JANA in English 1747 GMT 26 Oct 83*

[Text] Tripoli, Muharram 20, Oct 26, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Commander in chief of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces, Brigadier Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, has arrived in Prague on a visit to Czechoslovakia to discuss the policy of friendship and cooperation between the two countries. Brigadier Abu Bakr Yunis was met by Major General Marten Tazur, the Czechoslovakian defence minister. Brigadier Abu Bakr Yunis was met by deputies of the defence minister, the heads of forces, and the members of the People's Foreign Liaison Bureau in Czechoslovakia.

### GUNT Vice President Claims Fighting Escalating

*LD271524 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 27 Oct 83*

[Text] Colonel Kamougue, vice president of the legitimate GUNT [Transitional National Union Government] Government in Chad, has confirmed that the popular revolution in southern Chad is continuing to escalate against H. Habre and his fascist gang. Kamougue said the people of Chad strongly reject the domination of rebel Habre and his gang and the Chadians have escalated their fidai' operations against this gang in order to get rid of them for ever. He said the revolutionaries in the south have been able to take control of the regions of (Yambodo), (Akoldaka), (Bikoro), and (Dimbo), which used to be an important administrative center for the rebels. Also, the revolutionaries have destroyed the Doro and (Bikoro) bridges in the south. Kamougue added in a statement to JANA that the revolutionaries took complete control of Bobokore region on 13 October, while (Mosila) fell on 23 October after a long siege. He announced that the revolutionaries ambushed a military unit belonging to the rebel gang which was on its way from Sara to Doba and inflicted on heavy losses: 68 were killed, and large quantities of weapons were taken. On the other hand, Kamougue said the crew of a DC-4 belonging to rebel Habre joined the revolutionaries on 23 October.

## SUDAN

### Integration Council Official Makes Statement

*JN262027 Khartoum SUNA in English 1745 GMT 26 Oct 83*

[Text] Khartoum, 26 Oct (SUNA) — The alternate secretary general of the Sudanese-Egyptian Integration Supreme Council today stressed that integration between the two countries in the military field is of the strategic deterrent element in the area besides being a balancing factor for stability throughout the Nile valley.

Speaking to the SUDAN NEWS AGENCY [SUNA], General 'Abd as-Sattar Amin indicated that the Integration Charter between Egypt and the Sudan is a new political presentation not only for the Nile valley countries' unity but for the Arab world. Talks of unity between the two countries have been illusive for the past thirty years for lack of a formula, he said.

He explained that the Integration Supreme Council has specified three stages for the implementation of the charter being: the preliminary stage lasting two years; the stage of integration building lasting four years; and the streamlining of policies stage which would create a convenient climate for unity lasting four years as well.

The integration's budget for the first year has amounted to nearly 36 million dollars, 29.6 of them in investments he said. He added that the integration funds share 20.1 million dollars. An agreement to give the Integration Fund and the Integration Secretariat a corporate body will be signed soon between the two countries, 'Abd as-Sattar said.

The shortage in resources and bureacratic impediments has also affected the process of setting up the Integration Fund and Secretariat, he said.

A regular navigation line between Port Sudan and Suez for transporting cargo and passengers has been steered since last March, Amin said. He added that Cairo and Port Sudan were linked by direct telex and telegraphic services.

About the volume of trade exchange between Sudan and Egypt for this year, Amin said that it has amounted to 155 million dollars, subject to increase.

He also said that all marriage restrictions between the families of the two nations were lifted. Amin concluded that youth movements between the two countries are expected to rise and for this purpose the Supreme Council of Integration has assigned a 1/2 million dollars sum.

## TUNISIA

### Reportage on French President Mitterrand's Visit

#### Remarks on Arrival

*LD271344 Paris International Service in French 1245 GMT 27 Oct 83*

[Text] I have come to meet friends again, personal friends and friends of my country. These are the first words spoken by President Francois Mitterrand on his arrival in Tunisia. This is the first official visit by a French head of state to Tunisia for 8 years. It is high time, some Tunisians say. We were beginning to think that we had been forgotten. In any case, Francois Mitterrand intends to take advantage of this 48-hour stay in Tunisia to renew the basis of Franco-Tunisian cooperation.

[Begin Mitterrand recording] We are not only going to celebrate past history, lived by us and made in particular by President Bourguiba [Bourguiba's laughter in background], we must also prepare for the future. And to achieve this I plan on serious discussions and conversations with the head of state and with leading Tunisian officials to talk about the main issues of bilateral and national interests. I read in a recent interview that the head of the Tunisian Government said we must have a new basis, or rather renew the basis for cooperation without repudiating what has been achieved, which was very useful, and which was constantly the sign of a very strong friendship between our two countries. But now we must tackle the future [le temps qui vient] on all levels. This is thus a sign of continuity which does not rule out change. [end recording]

#### Initial Activities Reported

*LD271759 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 29 Oct 83*

[Text] The most important event in Tunisia today was the arrival of the French president, Francois Mitterrand, on a 3-day official visit at the invitation of President Habib Bourguiba. President Habib Bourgiba and his wife, Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali,and presidential adviser Habib Bourgiba, Jr, headed those on hand to welcome the French president at the airport. At the VIP hall in the airport, the French president made a statement in which he expressed pleasure at meeting with his friends and the friends of France. He said that his visit aims at formulations for the future through the talks he will be holding with the Tunisian officials. The motorcade of Presidents Mitterrand and Bourguiba drove through the streets to the As-Sa'adah Palace at the Al-Marfa, where the French President will be staying during his official visit to Tunisia.

Following a brief rest, the two presidents held a meeting attended from the Tunisian side by Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali; Habib Bourguiba, Jr, presidential adviser; Beji Caid es-Sebsi, foreign minister; and Hedi Mabrouk, Tunisian ambassador to Paris. From the French side the meeting was attended by Jacques Delors, minister of economy, finance, and budget; Christian Nucci, minister delegate to the minister of external relations; Jean-Louis Bianco, secretary general of the French presidential office; Gilbert Petrol, French ambassador to Tunisia. Following the meeting, the two presidents and those who had come to welcome them moved to a hall at the Presidential Palace where gifts and medals were exchanged.

The Tunisian-French talks between President Habib Bourguiba and French President Francois Mitterrand began at noon today at the Carthage Palace in the presence of Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali, Habib Bourguiba, Jr, and Beji Caid es-Sebsi from the Tunisian side and by Jacques Delors, Christian Nucci, and Madame (?Degana Docos) from the French side. The ambassadors of both countries also attended the talks.

#### Mitterrand Television Interview

*NC271318 Paris AFP in English 1243 GMT 27 Oct 83*

[Text] Tunis, Oct 27 (AFP) — Mr Mitterrand, in an interview with Tunisian television broadcast last night, said that "France is neutral" in Lebanon. France "is not seeking to harm Lebanon's neighbours," he said, "and all Lebanese, without exception, are our friends." Asked about French plans concerning its troops in the multinational peacekeeping force, he replied: "France will remain loyal to its commitments."

He stressed the need to respect a certain number of principles in the world, "otherwise it means anarchy and a multiplication of conflicts," he said. And asked about France's views on the Palestinians, President Mitterrand said that "France accepts the United Nations stand, that each people has a right to its own country." "This reasoning also applies to Palestinians, and I said the same thing in the Knesset [Israeli parliament]," he said. "The Palestinians have the right to have their own country like other peoples, and they should not be abandoned in their wanderings and despair."

#### Dinner Speeches Made

*LD280003 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 27 Oct 83*

[Excerpts] The first hours of French President Francois Mitterrand's visit were distinguished by political talks between the leaders of the two countries and their aides, and the exchange of speeches between the great struggler, President Habib Bourguiba, and his great guest. While welcoming President Mitterrand at a dinner banquet, the president emphasized Tunisia's appreciation of this visit due to its deep implication and long-term standing.

In his reply to the great struggler's speech, the French head of state expressed his, his wife's, and his accompanying delegation's pleasure at being in Tunisia. The French president expressed optimism about the future of Tunisian-French relations, and drew attention to the closeness of the two countries' viewpoints regarding most issues of mutual concern. The French president then talked about a number of world issues, especially the Franco-Arab relations and the Middle East issue. He expressed his hope that relations with the Arab world would be based on joint dialogue.

**Mitterrand Defines Foreign Policy**

*LD271939 Paris Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 27 Oct 83*

[Text] Continuity does not preclude change — in uttering this catch phrase on arrival Francois Mitterrand set the tone of his 3-day official visit to Tunis. The head of state thus intends to renew the bases of cooperation with Tunis. This morning a large crowd acclaimed the president of the republic who crossed the town alongside the supreme struggler himself. In the afternoon,Francois Mitterrand had talks with Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali, preceded by a brief speech at a dinner given by President Bourguiba in his Carthage palace. The president of the republic spoke against a background of the Lebanese crisis, Chad, and the Grenada affair. Thus Francois Mitterrand defined very clearly his foreign policy:

[Begin recording — Mitterand] France does not request anything. It does not want to acquire a single extra square meter. Those it has now are sufficient. It does not intend to exercise any influence which might recall the previous eras. Nothing like that. We are merely seeking to maintain the balance needed by the world to live in peace. This is our reasoning in Europe, it is our reasoning in the Middle East, it is our reasoning in the Near East, it is also our reasoning in Latin America, everywhere. Let all foreign armies which are in countries where it is not their business to be go away. When they are called in, as in the case of France, by legitimate governments, let it be well understood that these troops, ours, will leave at the first sign or breath of peace and hope. France will not do anything that might delay by one single hour the return to conciliation and peace. We have no other ambitions apart from maintaining relations with the countries which have established relations with us, and to maintain our century-long history, which should lead to mutual respect rather than to antagonism. [end recording]

## CHAD

### Habre Message to Reagan Condemns Beirut Attack

*AB271500 Paris AFP in French 1451 GMT 27 Oct 83*

[Text] Ndjamena, 27 Oct (AFP) — Chadian head of state Hissein Habre Thursday condemned the attack carried out in Beirut on Sunday against the U.S. Marines of the Multinational Force in Lebanon.

In a message of condolence sent to U.S. President Ronald Reagan, Mr Habre states that while associating himself fully with the bereaved American people, he strongly condemns that odious and cowardly act against units which are carrying out a mission of peace.

## CONGO

### Communique Issued on PCC Delegation's Visit

*AB271008 Paris AFP in French 0822 GMT 27 Oct 83*

[Text] Brazzaville, 26 Oct (AFP) — The Congolese Labor Party (PCT) and the Cuban Communist Party (PCC) have "categorically rejected all attempts to link the independence of Namibia with the presence of Cuban internationalist troops in Angola," according to a joint communique issued in Brazzaville on Wednesday.

Issued at the end of a visit by the PCC delegation 21-23 October, the joint communique stated that "this pretext by imperialism is a strategy aimed at retarding the process for decolonization in Namibia."

The two sides, the communique stated, discussed the Chadian problem and reaffirmed that "the solution depends exclusively on the Chadian people in conformity with the principles of the OAU and with respect for their territorial integrity and sovereignty." They also reviewed the situation in Latin American and the Caribbean islands.

Concerning the arms race, the two parties "called for the advent of a new order in international relations." During its visit, the delegation was received by Congolese head of state Denis Sassou-Nguesso.

### AFP: 'Diplomatic Storm' Over Zairian Shooting

*AB271500 Paris AFP in English 1500 GMT 27 Oct 83*

[Text] Brazzaville, October 27 (AFP) — A diplomatic storm has blown up between Congo and its neighbor Zaire after the shooting by police here of a Zairian citizen last Tuesday. In response to a strong protest note from Kinshasa, Congolese authorities said the victim was "a bandit without faith nor law" who had threatened the police. Two officers shot him in self-defence after several warnings, and were not aware of his identity at the time, the government said in a radio broadcast last night.

Authorities expressed "astonishment" that Kinshasa attached so much importance to the incident, and warned that the Zairian protest could harm good relations between the two countries.

The Zairian protest note called on the Congolese to punish those guilty of shooting the man, said by Kinshasa to be a law-abiding citizen named Monsengoy Emama Mokengashai, who was visiting his sick brother in Brazzaville. "The Zairian Government rejects all accusations against the deceased and considers it inacceptable that in a state disposing of courts and tribunals to try crimes and offences, an individual can be shot down without prior judgement," the note said.

It warned that Zaire expected explanations from the Congolese Government and reserved the right "to make all necessary arrangements in the face of attacks on the physical well-being and honor of Zairian citizens in Congo."

## GHANA

### Reaction to U.S. Invasion of Grenada

#### GHANAIAN TIMES Condemns U.S. Invasion

*AB270915 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 27 Oct 83*

[Press review]

[Excerpt] The *Ghanaian Times* condemns the invasion of the Caribbean island of Grenada by the United States. It says the explanation put forward by the U.S. Government that it is merely responding to a call for help by American nationals on the island is too flimsy and so is the official statement that the American troops are in Grenada to preserve democracy. The paper sees the arrogance of these big powers which claim the right to define what is good for small and economically weak countries as casting a serious shadow over their definition of democracy. It also casts doubt over the motives of those (?client) countries which obediently follow the lead of those big powers from whom they gain their economic support. The involvement of troops from other Caribbean countries in the invasion of Grenada should, therefore, be seen as an example of the power exerted by economic aid.

The *Times* wonders whether the U.S. action in Grenada is a show of force to frighten Nicaragua or a diversion to draw attention away from the antinuclear demonstrations which are sweeping Europe.

#### NDM Condemns 'Barbarous Invasion'

*AB271830 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 27 Oct 83*

[Text] The New Democratic Movement [NDM] has condemned the unprovoked and barbarous invasion of Grenada by the United States. In a statement issued in Accra, the movement said it finds it hard to believe that so late in the 20th century, the U.S. Government can so blatantly and arrogantly disregard all recognized norms of international behavior and seek to impose by force of arms decisions regarding the internal affairs of a sovereign nation. The statement said the pretext which the U.S. has put out for the invasion demonstrates a cynical disregard for the truth and the international community. That is why even its closest allies in Britain, France, and Germany have been compelled to express reservations or condemnations.

President Reagan's claim that the lives of U.S. citizens and other nationals in Grenada were in danger is contradicted by information from some of these very citizens, made available to the U.S. Government before the invasion, that they were not in danger whatsoever. The NDM wondered how the world community can be expected to accept that sending some 2,000 U.S. Marines is the way to forestall violence on the island as President Reagan claims. This move, the NDM pointed out, is the surest road to chaos. The statement noted that the U.S. has consistently shown hostility to the democratic process initiated in Grenada by the New Jewel Movement led by the assassinated prime minister, Mr Maurice Bishop. Perhaps what the U.S. would call a restoration of order and democracy will be a return to the brutal repression of the days of Eric Gairy's rule in Grenada.

The statement wondered by what right the U.S. claims to be the policeman of the world, forestalling violence whenever and however it pleases, and imposing whatever it chooses to call democratic rule without regard for the will of the people and government of the country concerned. For Africans in particular, the statement said, they cannot fail to observe that though the U.S. claims the right to invade Grenada in the name of democracy, it commits itself to supporting apartheid in South Africa.

It is also noteworthy that this so-called commitment to democracy does not lead the U.S. to overthrow the fascist dictatorships of El Salvador, Guatemala, and other such staunch allies of the U.S. The NDM expressed its solidarity with the people of Grenada and the Cuban internationalists for their heroic resistance against the U.S., the most powerful nation in the imperialist world. It is convinced that the symbol of their resistance will inspire an even more potent threat to imperialism than that which the U.S. believes it has eliminated by this invasion. The NDM called on progressive forces in Ghana and the world over to express their forthright hostility to the invasion, for unless world opinion is mobilized to reject such methods decisively, imperialism will feel encouraged to repeat such adventures elsewhere.

#### Accra on Political Background

*AB271845 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 27 Oct 83*

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] On 21 October, a day after the death of Grenada's prime minister, Maurice Bishop, and a number of his close comrades, the Communist Party and the Revolutionary Government of Cuba released a statement on the complex situation in that island. We bring you excerpts of this statement in this program today because Cuba was Grenada's closest ally and we believe the statement may clarify for listeners some of the complex developments leading to the final invasion of the small island by foreign powers, a million times bigger than Grenada. It is important to note that the Cuban leaders warned against this possibility in the statement.

Due to what is now evident, a serious conflict in the leadership of Grenada's government party had been taking place for several weeks, probably for months. When Maurice Bishop, leader of the party and Grenada's prime minister, made an about 36-hour stopover in Cuba from the night of 6 October through the morning of 8 October, after his official visit to Hungary and Czechoslovakia, he did not make any point in his talks with Comrade Fidel Castro and Cuban officials regarding the serious differences of opinion and discussions taking place with the New Jewel Party [NJP], Grenada's governing party. Thus, Bishop proved his dignity and respect for his party and Cuba. All issues discussed in the talks concentrated on cooperation between the two countries, the Grenadian delegation's efforts for cooperation in Hungary and Czechoslovakia, whose results they were very glad with, and other international issues.

Fidel Castro accompanied Bishop on 7 October on a tour of important facilities currently being built in [name indistinct] province. A few days later, on 12 October, our embassy in Grenada was told of the surprising and disgusting news that a serious split had sprung up within the Central Committee of the NJP in Grenada. Early in the morning of that day, Bishop himself told the embassy of the differences of opinion rooted in the past and that they were discussing and trying to find a solution to those differences, but that he had never thought how serious they would turn out to be while he was abroad. He just told the embassy of the differences but asked for no opinion or assistance from Cuba to overcome those difficulties, thus showing once more his respect for Cuba's foreign policy and his party's internal affairs.

Bishop was one of the political leaders our people greatly admired and respected for his talent, his simplicity, his sincerity, his revolutionary honesty, and his true friendship with our country. He also had a great international prestige. Unfortunately, the split among the revolutionary Grenadans resulted in that bloodshed. No doctrine, no principle, or stand voiced as revolutionary and no internal split may justify atrocious procedures such as the physical elimination of Bishop and the outstanding group of honest and dignified leaders killed on 20 October. Imperialism will now try to make use of this tragedy and of the serious mistakes made by the Grenadan revolutionaries to sweep out the revolutionary process in Grenada and subdue it once again to an imperialist and neocolonialist domination.

### Sasso-Nguesso Message to Rawlings Reported

*AB262110 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 26 Oct 83*

[Text] The chairman of the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC], Flight Lieutenant Jerry John Rawlings, today received a special message from President Sassou-Nguesso of the People's Republic of Congo. The message was delivered by a three-man delegation headed by Bernard Combo-Matsiona, the Congolese minister of labor. The message dealt with security and how relations between progressive countries could be strengthened.

Later, in a discussion with the chairman, Mr Combo-Matsiona called for a common platform to protect the ongoing revolutionary processes in the progressive countries of the African Continent. He said it is his country's belief that the progressive countries have not been interacting enough and assisting each other in the face of planned and coordinated aggression against them. He observed that since independence, Angola has been facing a lot of aggressions but it has been left alone by sister African countries. Mr Combo-Matsiona again appealed to all progressive countries to make concrete efforts to help Angola solidify its independence. The minister expressed the wish of the people and the leadership of the Congolese Government for the success of Ghana's revolution as part of the development of the general African revolution.

In reply, Chairman Rawlings stressed that the issues raised by President Sassou-Nguesso are all vital and touched on the mutual security and survival of progressive independent African states. In the past, many leaders, Chairman Rawlings said, had been paying lip service to the issues of economic cooperation and mutual defenses. This is the time to put our words into concrete action to yield practical results, the PNDC chairman added. It was agreed that further discussions on certain specific issues raised should be held.

The Congolese delegation arrived from Benin where it delivered a similar message to President Mathieu Kerekou and will continue to Mali. Other members of the Congolese delegation are Albert Oungi, chief of the African Bureau of the Congolese Labor Party; and Marcel Issi, political adviser at the Congolese Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Also present were Ebow Tawiah, PNDC member; Acting Secretary for Foreign Affairs Kofi Djin, and Secretary for Labor and Social Welfare Ato Austin.

### Soviet TU Official on Cooperation With Union

*AB270910 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 27 Oct 83*

[Excerpt] The Soviet Agricultural Trade Union has expressed its readiness to share its experience with Ghana's General Agricultural Workers Unions, GAWU. This is because it shares the aspirations of Ghanaians.

This pledge was given by the visiting chairman of the trade union committee of the Soviet state of Uzbekistan, Comrade (M.R. Razhovskiy), when he addressed the eastern regional delegates conference of the GAWU at Koforidua yesterday. Mr (Razhovskiy), who is leading a two-man delegation to Ghana, said the Soviet agricultural trades union has the task of mobilizing agricultural workers to achieve food production targets. The union also has the responsibility of ensuring a decent living for workers.

On the international scene, the Soviet trade unionist said there is the need for world peace, adding: If we join forces there will not be wars and the second task will be fulfilling economic plans.

## LIBERIA

### Special Election Team Locating Polling Centers

*AB270808 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 2100 GMT 26 Oct 83*

[Text] As preparations for the return to civilian rule continue, representatives of the Special Elections Commission today began a tour of the country to identify registration and polling centers.

The team from the commission is in Grand Cape Mount County from where they will go to Bomi territory this Saturday. The special election team is holding conferences with leaders and citizens of the various counties and territories to select county and territorial coordinators.

The commission's head office in Monrovia says the team will also be responsible for the proposed constituencies in each county and territory.

## NIGERIA

### DAILY SKETCH Says Invasion 'Flimsy, Untenable'

*AB271240 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 27 Oct 83*

[Press review]

[Text] The invasion of Grenada by the United States is discussed by the *Daily Sketch*, the paper sees the reasons advanced by the United States, one of which was to restore democracy in that country as well as to protect the Caribbean countries from the communists, as flimsy and untenable. The *Sketch* says that the U.S. action is intimidating and interfering in the internal affairs of weaker nations, and disturbing. The paper urges the American electorate to reject President Ronald Reagan at the polls.

## SENEGAL

### LE SOLEIL Interviews President Abdou Diouf

*AB272045 Dakar Le Soleil in French 23 Oct pp 1, 14, 15*

[Interview granted by President Abdou Diouf to Bara Diouf and Abdoulaye Ndiaga Sylla on 17 October 1983, aboard the presidential plane on his return from an official visit to Algeria]

[Excerpts] [Unidentified reporter] Mr President, the issue of a national consensus has led to many debates and interpretations in Senegal. What does this call to the sons of the nation entail?

[Diouf] I must first specify that since 1 January 1981, I have repeatedly called on all the nation's active forces to rally behind the head of state in order to meet the challenges facing our country. I repeated this call after my election in the general elections. As a head of state, it is my duty to cultivate national unity and cohesion on fundamental issues. As I have mentioned before, nobody has a monopoly on truth. In carrying out Senegal's national policies, I must act as a mediator in order to encourage judiciousness, goodwill, patriotism, and the participation of all the sons of Senegal in the carrying out of the national duty. All Senegalese at all levels must feel concerned, involved, and must act like true patriots regardless of their political, ideological, and personal differences. First of all, we have to relax the political climate. The different political forces in Senegal have to stop considering themselves antogonists acting in a truly aggressive manner and start considering themselves partners in pursuit of the same objective, the objective of national construction. In concrete terms, we observed that a party like the Senegalese Democratic Party had decided to boycott the National Assembly session, but in the end asked its members of parliament to sit in on the sessions. I think this is already a positive step, one that will undoubtedly be followed by many others taken by the nation's active forces. In short, I have confidence that these ideas will be developed and carried out, and I also have confidence in the Senegalese initiative and patriotism.

[Reporter] Is it true that our relations with the World Bank and the IMF are of a diktat nature as claimed by others?

[Diouf] I must say that the idea of a diktat by the World Bank and the IMF is a false one that is advanced by those who look for easy criticism to tarnish government action and present it as a kind of unpatriotic government that is indifferent to the aspirations of the Senegalese people.

In reality, the IMF and the World Bank, just like other international institutions and other friendly countries that are our partners in the struggle for development, do not impose anything on us but discuss with us the economic programs that we have freely outlined. However, it is obvious that like in any discussion or negotiation, there is a conclusion that entails mutual concessions. The World Bank, the IMF, and our other partners can have their own stipulations. As for us, we have our own development objectives and each party takes into consideration the other's constraints. It is through this free and honest discussion that we are able to reach agreements of which the major result is to get us the financial support and technical assistance needed by our country for its progress. I can assure you that I will never abdicate Senegal's sovereignity in favor of anyone; however, I will explore all possibilities which can enable my government to get the necessary means for carrying out of our development.

[Reporter] Just 5 months after the 19th OAU summit, the Western Sahara issue is once again in a deadlock. Is this situation not a serious threat to the very survival of the OAU?

[Diouf] In my opinion, this situation is a serious threat to the survival of the OAU. In any case, Senegal remains loyal to the spirit of the 19th OAU summit, which according to our country was a summit of compromise and reconciliation between the so-called two groups, that is the moderates and the progressives. The 19th summit can also be considered one which produced a political miracle because the events in Addis Ababa which led to normal deliberations could not have occurred had it not been for the pulling together of the general goodwill displayed by the member states. It is in this spirit, in the goodwill expressed in Addis Ababa that is an extraordinary symbol of African patriotism, that I want to base the hope for seeing the current difficulties resolved and for finding solutions that will save and consolidate the OAU. Therefore, Senegal, which remains loyal to the spirit of the 19th summit and evidently respects the 19th summit's resolution on the Saharan problem, calls on member states to respect this resolution and thus pave the way for the process of resolving both the serious Saharan problem and the problem of unity within our organization. I believe that if this process is not initiated in good time, we run the greater risk of arriving at a paralysis of our continental organization, a paralysis that will be even more serious than what we have experienced before.

[Reporter] The establishment of diplomatic ties with Angola and your official visit to Algeria, the first by a Senegalese head of state to that country since 1975, reflect among other initiatives the desire to focus on our country's foreign policy. Within the same context, Mr President, are you planning to reestablish ties with Libya?

[Diouf] I think the expression focusing on foreign policy is an appropriate journalistic one. I simply want to recall that on January 1, 1981, I stated that I would maintain and consolidate

old, friendly ties while trying to enlarge our circle of friends. I would like it to be understood that Senegal is a country that believes in loyalty, truth, and dignity, and it is an open country that ardently and passionately seeks new links that can contribute to development, to the unity of our continent, and to the strengthening of peace and solidarity in the world.

I repeat, we're maintaining and consolidating old, friendly ties and opening new ties of friendship. It is obvious that when talking about enlarging our circle of friends I mean renewing all the relations that have gone stale for various reasons and need to become closer. The visit I just made to Algeria was a total success because of the openness and the patriotic spirit of my African brother, President Chadli Benjedid. I can also confirm that with Angola, our relations continue to improve after the establishment of diplomatic ties. We have maintained contact at all levels and hope to strengthen our relations. Regarding Libya, President al-Qadhdhafi has already sent me several missions. We met personally during the 19th OAU summit in Addis Ababa, and I can now inform you that there is no dispute between Libya and Senegal. We will continue to maintain contact to improve relations between the two countries.

[Reporter] Mr President, some African countries following the example of others are about to reestablish ties with Israel. It is their right. But if one takes into consideration the close ties between the Zionist state and South Africa, should we not fear that this action will lead to the weakening of the African stand in support of the rights of the Arab people of Palestine, Namibian independence, and the freedom fighters in South Africa?

[Diouf] I must first of all say that as far as Senegal is concerned, it will not reestablish diplomatic ties with the State of Israel. We are more than ever before demonstrating our solidarity with the Arab cause and the Palestinian cause. And if we need to show additional proof of this, it suffices to recall the eminently positive role played by our minister of foreign affairs who presided with authority and brilliance over the recent international conference on Palestine held in Geneva. Thus, what we are saying is that Israel has to withdraw from the occupied Arab territories including from the holy town of Jerusalem. We are saying that we must continue to support the Palestinian cause. We must continue to support it so that Palestinians can achieve their demand for an independent state on Palestinian territory. We believe that this collaboration between Israel and South Africa is in fact a serious element and it could lead to the weakening of our stand aimed at attaining the triple objective of regaining Palestinian rights, Namibian independence, and eliminating the unspeakable apartheid policies. This is why we hope that African countries will close ranks and not follow the examples we have seen recently. The Arab-African front, and on a larger scale, the nonaligned front, and all the peoples of the world who believe in world peace and justice, have to close ranks to attain these objectives.

[Reporter] Mr President, you have just alluded to Arab-African cooperation; however, according to some, this cooperation has not produced the expected results in the sense that this type of South-South relation that was called for has not produced convincing results. In your opinion, what are the obstacles for the implementation of Arab-African cooperation policies?

[Diouf] In my opinion, it is not the political will that is lacking, but I believe we have lacked the initiative regarding the ways and means that can lead to the realization of great and noble plans for a fruitful, solid, and lasting Arab-African cooperation. This is the reason I sincerely hope for the convening of a summit of Arab and African heads of state, because I am convinced that such a meeting — when taking into consideration the political will shown by each head of state — will enable us to achieve the results we hope for. There are in fact some obstacles facing the convening of a heads of state conference before convening a conference of Arab-African ministers. We hope that in the future these obstalces will be overcome through our generosity and through tolerance. I believe that when we reach that point, we will have made a big step. But once again, I must say I am optimistic because I believe that neither the economic crisis nor these obstacles which I have just referred to and which I hope are temporary, will prevent us from fulfilling the dream of a sound Arab-African cooperation.

## UPPER VOLTA

### Health Minister on Yellow Fever Outbreak

*AB271900 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 2115 GMT 26 Oct 83*

fever in Upper Volta — recorded]

[Excerpts] Comrade militants of Upper Volta, since 28 September 1983, the first suspected case of an outbreak of yellow fever was recorded in the province of Gourouma in the chief town of Fada. Occurring in a neighboring country, the epidemic spread to all parts of south-east Upper Volta reaching the provinces of Boulgou and Zunuego. Several fatal cases — about 150, of which 85 percent were children from between 1 and 15 years — were recorded. This does not mean that the last big campaign of vaccination against yellow fever which dates back to 1969 was a failure. Children born after this date that have not as yet been vaccinated are more prone to this disease.

Today, some shady individuals are working in the darkness, spreading the most alarming rumors that create the impression that the Ministry of Health is doing nothing to protect the health of the people. This, in fact, constitutes a counterrevolutionary maneuver, for these rumors are far from reality. In fact, since the beginning of the epidemic, appropriate measures have been taken by the ministry.

From the first day we detected a death from the disease, even before the results of the examinations came to confirm the yellow fever outbreak, we undertook a campaign of vaccination. Thus, more than 100,000 people have been vaccinated in the provinces hit by the disease. We would like to remind you that the vaccination is good for 10 years.

Concerning the administrative measures taken, we have instructed all provincial directors of public health to see to it that all cases are dealt with directly by them. We are checking all movements to the maximum, especially the Fulani nomads. All sanitary transfers toward the urban areas are officially prohibited. checkpoints have been established at (Kantchari), (Fama),

Po, and Dedou in order to prevent those moving to and from affected areas from going to neighboring countries. In this regard, we wish to inform the public that the neighboring countries have been informed by telephone and by writing. The WHO has also been immediately informed and has already replied by sending us help in the form of vaccines. Vaccination cards are to be shown at the borders and at the Ouagadougou international airport.

Finally, a committee has been established to fight this outbreak. The committee is made up of various ministries, including health, interior, foreign affairs, social affairs, and information, and representatives of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution. The committee will intervene whenever necessary to inform the public through the radio and the television.

Comrade Upper Voltan militants, until today, no cases of yellow fever have been recorded in Ouagadougou and Bobo-Dioulassou. Also, we are appealing to the public to remain calm and not to panic. Sanitary checkpoints have already been established at Komissi, Koupela, and Gampella to protect Ouagadougou. In addition to that, vaccination centers have been established in the capital at the Youth Center, the National Public Health Institute, the premises of the Agency for Air Navigation Safety in Africa and Madagascar, the urban dispensaries, the John Ouedraogo Camp, the Labacome Square, the revolutionary cadets school, the garrison clinic, and the central provincial headquarters. At the moment, we have more than 1.4 million vaccines and we are expecting more. We are ready to spray the big towns with insecticides whenever the need arises.

## ANGOLA

### Government Issues Statement on Grenada 26 Oct

*MB271030 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 27 Oct 83*

[Statement issued by the MPLA-Labor Party Political Bureau and the Government of the People's Republic of Angola in Luanda on 26 October]

[Text] For about 1 week now, the international community has been following with great attention the sad events taking place in Grenada. Following the internal conflict which took place there, it was with great consternation that we learned about the murder of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, a loved and distinguished figure of the people of Grenada and a great friend of the Angolan people and revolution, as well as the deaths of some of the most distinguished personalities of that country's party, government, and mass democratic organizations. News of these events was received with great surprise and apprehension by the progressive and peace-loving forces of all continents.

We lament that the events in Grenada confirm the political and ideological significance of the statement made by the late President Neto according to which a division in the forces of the left results in an advance by the forces of the right. Faithful to the principles governing its foreign policy, the MPLA-Labor Party and the Government of the People's Republic of Angola have abstained from taking any position with regard to the internal conflict in that fraternal country, firmly convinced that the people of Grenada would find solutions which would conform with their interests without any foreign interference.

Contrary to the constructive attitude taken by the progressive and peace-loving forces, U.S. imperialism has shamefully mounted an ignoble and savage large-scale military invasion against that island, which does not even possess a regular army to confront the powerful war machinery used by the Pentagon and which is now experiencing the most difficult period in its revolutionary history. This action, which demonstrates the cruelty of the belligerent policy of U.S. imperialism in relation to Central America and the Caribbean, as well as other regions of the world where it causes a continued state of tension, constitutes an act of clear and gross interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign and independent state which is a member of the United Nations and the Nonaligned Movement.

The brutal and inhuman U.S. military intervention, violating the most elementary principles of international law and the UN Charter, has caused the loss of hundreds of lives of men, women, and children as well as foreign citizens who were assisting in various sectors of the country's economic and social reconstruction. The murderous wrath of the U.S. imperialist forces has found its favored target in the camps of Cuban internationalists, who as doctors and builders have been rendering their contribution to the creation of a new society in that country.

The Angolan people, who have suffered deeply from similar actions by imperialism and its lackeys, condemn the use of force by one state against another state on the pretext of resolving conflicts that do not concern it. On behalf of the Angolan people, the MPLA-Labor Party and the Government of the People's Republic of Angola express their most vehement condemnation and rejection of this further unspeakable act of military aggression by U.S. imperialism, which constitutes a dangerous threat to international peace and security. They express their feelings of admiration for the example of heroism and determination demonstrated by the people of Grenada in the defense of their territorial integrity and revolutionary gains. They also express their most profound sympathy for the spirit of internationalist solidarity demonstrated by the Cuban workers, who side by side with the revolutionary fighters of Grenada are resisting the shameless imperialist act of aggression. They urge all member-countries of the Nonaligned Movement, the OAU, and the United Nations, and all progress- and peace-loving forces to express their firm condemnation of this further unjustifiable act of intervention carried out by U.S. imperialism and to express their unstinting solidarity with the most just and legitimate apsirations of the people of Grenada.

Luanda, 26 October 1983; Political Bureau of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee.

### Armed Forces Kill 13 UNITA Members in Raids

*MB280912 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 28 Oct 83*

[Text] In recent actions carried out by the Angolan Armed Forces over 13 UNITA counterrevolutionaires were killed in Huambo, Benguela, and Cuanza Sul Provinces. According to official sources contacted by ANGOP, the People's Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA] destroyed one enemy base about 70 km from Mungo municipality, killed five bandits, and captured another. They also seized a large quantity of war materiel. In Benguela, the workers integrated in the People's Defense Organization [ODP] ambushed a UNITA group which was trying to establish itself in the Balombo area, captured one bandit and killed two others. The ODP fighters also freed a number of people kidnapped by the counterrevolutionaries, including two children and one woman. Another six UNITA bandits were killed following confrontations about 25 km from Quibala in Cuanza Sul, where FAPLA captured one bandit and seized a number of documents.

## LESOTHO

### Prime Minister Returns From Mozambique Visit

*MB271605 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 27 Oct 83*

[Text] The LESOTHO NEWS AGENCY reported this morning that The Right Honorable Prime Minister Dr Leabua Jonathan arrived in Maseru at 0700 GMT from the People's Republic of Mozambique. The prime minister's surprise visit is a sequel to a previously unannounced diplomatic move. The agency reports that yesterday the prime minister conferred with Mozambique's President Samora Machel. The two leaders held extensive consultations on matters of biliateral, regional, and international concern. The prime minister was accompanied by the minister of

foreign affairs, The Honorable E.R. Sekhonyana, and the senior private secretary, Mr (Rranthomeng Matete).

### Peace Group Criticizes U.S. Action in Grenada

*MB271501 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 27 Oct 83*

[Text] The newly formed Lesotho Peace and Solidarity Committee has criticized the invasion of Grenada by American forces. A spokesman for the organization said today that the invasion was not only a breach of accepted norms of peace, but was also a gross violation of Grenada's sovereignty and territorial intergrity. The spokesman said that the reasons which have been put forward by the American Government for the invasion were not acceptable. He said that the invasion could set a dangerous precedent whereby the world could return to the law of the jungle under which stronger nations would dictate their demands to the weaker by appealing to the use of military force whenever they deemed it convenient. He added that the precedent was even more dangerous to the people of Lesotho and other states of southern Africa which were already being victimized by South African militarism. The Lesotho Peace and Solidarity Committee appealed to all peace-loving forces to deplore the American action and to call on the United States Government to refrain from similar actions in the future.

## MOZAMBIQUE

### Government Issues Communique on Grenada 27 Oct

*MB271813 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 27 Oct 83*

[Communique issued by the Government of Mozambique in Maputo on 27 October]

[Text] The people and Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique have been following with great preocupation the dramatic events that have been taking place in the Caribbean, in which American troops and those of certain states in the region invaded the small state of Grenada. Guided by its policy of peaceful coexistence, mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, sovereign equality, and noninterference in the domestic affairs of other states — a policy which has once again been reiterated by the Fourth Frelimo Party Congress — the People's Republic of Mozambique considers this invasion to be a flagrant violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of another state as well as a violation of the UN Charter.

It was with great shock that the Mozambique Government learned about the death of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, a friend of the Mozambique people. It regrets the wave of violence that led to this murder. However, the Mozambique Government considers that the Grenadian people have the sovereign right to resolve their own problems without external interference and free from any kind of intimidation. No state or group of states has the right to intervene militarily in another country without the stated invitation of that country's government. Therefore, there are no grounds, either political or juridical, to justify this brutal action of the governments concerned, which is contrary to the most elementary rules of international law and ethics. In this context the People's Republic of Mozambique cannot but condemn this aggression perpetrated by the American troops and certain states in the region against the fraternal people and the territory of Grenada.

There will only be security and lasting peace in the Caribbean and in Central America as a whole when all the countries of this region, and others outside it, big or small, respect independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of the countries of the region. The Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique and the Mozambique people pay a profound homage to the memory of Maurice Bishop, a revolutionary and prestigious combatant of the Grenadian people, whose honesty and political and moral integrity attracted a profound respect and admiration of all the peoples of the world. During the official visit made by the president of the People's Republic of Mozambique to Grenada in May 1982, it was possible to feel how Maurice Bishop was esteemed and loved by his people.

To the grieved family of Maurice Bishop and his comrades who have lost their lives in the tragic events that took place in Grenada, the government and Mozambique people convey their heartfelt condolences. The Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique also regrets the loss of lives of civilians in Grenada as a result of the invasion by foreign troops against this peaceful and sovereign country. The People's Republic of Mozambique reiterates its solidarity with and support for the people of Grenada, while at the same time it demands that all governments concerned unconditionally withdraw their troops from the territory, thus allowing the Grenadian people to freely and effectively exercise their right to self-determination and to resolve their domestic problems by themselves.

### AIM Denunciation

*AB271428 Dakar PANA in English 1350 GMT 27 Oct 83*

[AIM commentary]

[Text] Maputo, 27 Oct (AIM/PANA) — No country that respects its own sovereignty can possibly applaud the United States invasion of Grenada. Any government that supports this invasion is announcing to the world that it would accept an invasion of its own territory. This invasion which is arousing repugnance throughout the world, is a flagrant violation of the most basic principle ruling relations between nations: respect for the sovereignty and independence of states. [Words indistinct] that there can be no conceivable justification for it.

This unspeakable attack on the people of Grenada is a threat to the other states in the region. Given the climate of international tension that our planet is currently experiencing, this sets an extremely dangerous precedent. It is a precedent that will function as an incentive for allies of the United States to behave in the same way. It is abnormal that countries should be condemned to live in an atmosphere of tension, under the threat of invasion, just because the U.S. Administration might think that the existing political system in those countries is not to its liking.

It is shameful that millions of people have to face the real threat their and opinions are being watched, policed, conditioned in the interests of somebody else. [sentence as received] It is revolting that people should have to admit as inevitable foreign aggression and intervention in defense of (?U.S. strategic) interests.

No one in control of his senses can turn his attention to those Caribbean governments who have sent troops to take part in this aggression. The only party responsible for this attack is the United States Administration. It is up to the rest of the world to call on the United States to withdraw its troops from Grenada immediately and respect the right of the people of Grenada to live in peace and resolve their problems themselves.

**Machel Holds Talks With Lesotho Prime Minister**
*MB271010 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0800 GMT 27 Oct 83*

[Text] President Samora Machel received in Maputo yesterday Lesotho Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan. The informal meeting was characterized by a frank, open, and friendly atmosphere and was attended by other officials of the two countries, including the foreign ministers. The two leaders discussed the situation in southern Africa in light of recent developments, particularly the intensification of the aggressive policy carried out by the Pretoria regime against neighboring countries. President Samora Machel and Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan also discussed bilateral cooperation and cooperation within the framework of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference.

**Cuban Trade Official Concludes Talks, Departs**
*MB271622 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 27 Oct 83*

[Text] Enrique Silvestre, Cuban deputy minister of foreign trade, said in Maputo before leaving home yesterday that the preparations for the development of cooperation between Mozambique and Cuba are excellent. The talks between Enrique Silvestre and Mozambique foreign trade authorities dealt with an assessment of aspects related to cooperation in that field and an analysis of the program of action for the coming year. During his stay in Maputo the Cuban deputy minister of foreign trade toured the Foreign Trade Ministry school for the formation of cadres, where he spoke with the students and acquainted himself with its functions.

**Education Minister Departs for Cuban Conference**
*MB270955 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 26 Oct 83*

[Text] Minister of Education and Culture Graca Machel left for Havana, the capital of the Republic of Cuba, yesterday. Graca Machel will participate in the fifth conference of education ministers of socialist countries to be held in that city. She is accompanied by officials of her ministry.

**Soviet Muslim Delegation Ends 2-Week Visit**
*MB280850 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0800 GMT 28 Oct 83*

[Text] The visiting delegation of Soviet Muslims returns home today after a 2-week visit to Mozambique. The religious delegation held a number of talks with the national Muslims aimed at strengthening relations and exchanging experience between Muslims in the two countries. The Soviet men of religion visited the 15 mosques in Maputo and also visited the Provinces of Cabo Delgado, Sofala and Nampula, including Mozambique Island. On the island, the Soviet Muslims had the opportunity to participate in the inauguration of the Mozambique Islamic Council regional office.

## NAMIBIA

**Civilian Casualties, Defense Measures Reported**
*MB271556 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 27 Oct 83*

[Text] The South-West African Territory Force says that SWAPO terrorists have been responsible for the deaths of 303 civilians who died in landmine explosions in the past 5 years. A total of 513 people were wounded in these explosions, and another 366 civilians were killed in direct terrorist attacks. A total of 1,341 have been kidnapped by SWAPO since the beginning of 1979. An analysis of figures released by the territory force shows that there has been a steep decline in the number of landmine victims this year. Since the beginning of January there has also been a decline in the number of people murdered by SWAPO, but the number of kidnappings has increased.

The clearing of 300-meter stretches which has begun on both sides of the road between Rundu and the Grootfontein district boundary is to be undertaken along other roads as well. A senior spokesman for the South-West Africa Territory Force, Colonel (Roets), says stretches will also be cleared along the Ondangwa-Grootfontein road and between Grootfontein and the Kavango district boundary. Col (Roets) says nature conservation will be taken into consideration as much as possible. The project is aimed at more protection for infantry.

## SOUTH AFRICA

**Bombing Attempt, Protests Mark P.W. Botha Speech**
*MB280746 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0600 GMT 28 Oct 83*

[Text] Security police in Pietermaritzburg have foiled a planned bomb attack apparently aimed at Prime Minster Pieter Botha. The planned bombings was only part of the drama in the Natal capital last night. Carmen Ricard reports:

[Ricard] A man carrying an explosives device wrapped in newspaper was arrested by police last night while Prime Minister Pieter Botha was addressing a yes rally in the nearby city hall. Police say that man was detained after a police officer became

suspicious at his behavior. When the explosive device was discovered, bomb disposal experts were called in to defuse the device. Guests and staff of the Capital Towers Hotel Complex were evacuated from the building and the area was cordoned off. After the meeting Botha attended a cocktail party as scheduled at the hotel, but he left 30 minutes later and spent the night somewhere else.

During the meeting, there was another kind of drama. Members of the Durban Black Sash unfolded a banner reading: Democratic South Africa Rejects Your Constitution. They were grabbed and forcibly removed from the hall. The meeting was marked by a number of hecklers and repeated intejections. Carmen Ricard, Capital News, Durban.

**Police Raid UDF Offices, Detain Students**
*MB270938 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0808 GMT 27 Oct 83*

[Text] Johannesburg, Oct 27, SAPA — Offices of the United Democratic Front [UDF] in Khotso House, Johannesburg, were raided before the lunch hour yesterday by security police and about 4,000 copies of the organisation's current newsletter confiscated. In Krugersdorp, about 6,000 copies of the newsletter were confiscated from the house of Mrs Lettie Nzima, an executive member of the UDF. In Pretoria between 20 and 50 distributors of the newsletter were allegedly detained.

Yesterday, the organisation was working on plans to bring an urgent application to the Supreme Court to allow Mr Mpho Lekgoro, a pupil at the Flavius Mareka Secondary School who was detained on Tuesday, to sit for his examinations which start today. Mr Lekgoro is chairman of the Congress of South African Students. However, by late yesterday afternoon the matter had not been finalised and arrangements to submit a bail application today for Mr Lekgoro were being made.

Another student, Mr Aubrey Molopo from the Saulsville Senior Secondary School, was also picked up from school on Tuesday. Both students are alleged to be members of the Saulsville/Atteridgeville youth organisation.

It is believed more students have been detained in Pretoria since Monday and several are alleged to have made an appearance in court and were formally remanded to a later date. Mr Moses Chikawe, regional secretary of the UDF, yesterday said the application to be brought to court is intended to cover all the detained Pretoria students.

A spokesman for the security police last night refused to comment on the raid or detentions.

**UDF Open Letter Denounces Bans on Meetings**
*MB271834 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1552 GMT 27 Oct 83*

[Text] Cape Town, Oct 27, SAPA — Mass rallies and concerts in the peninsula will form part of a United Democratic Front [UDF] "peoples weekend" to protest against the new constitution.

The UDF today also issued an open letter from two of its presidents, Mr A. Gumede and Mr O. Mpetha, to the prime minister, Mr P.W. Botha. A copy of the letter has been delivered to the prime minister's office in Pretoria.

The letter says the UDF was launched to mobilise opposition to the implementation of the new constitution and a series of laws affecting blacks. The proposed "new deal," its says, was being imposed without consultation with the people most intimately involved and was being opposed because it entrenched apartheid. The letter says that since the national launching of the UDF practically every meeting of the UDF or its affiliates had been banned. The banning of the meetings was inspired by motives other than the professed maintenance of law and order.

The letter also calls for the unconditional release of political prisoners, lifting banning, and a gathering of leaders to work out a constitution acceptable to all. As a first step a stop to the banning of UDF meetings is suggested. "Our government must heed this voice of reason, respond to the urgency of this moment in our country's history and abandon its present disastrous course."

**Commentary Views U.S. 'Will To Act' in Grenada**
*MB270900 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 27 Oct 83*

[Station commentary: "America's Role in the World"]

[Text] The Reagan administration's reorientation of America's role in the world has been finalized, and the dramatic events in Lebanon and Grenada in the past few days placed the new framework for the first time in the glare of worldwide publicity. Discounting the hesitancies and reservations that are leftovers from the ill-fated detente period, it stands up well to the scrutiny.

The base of the new framework is the survival imperative: to stop the Soviet Union's international expansionism. Its main pillar is a goal much stated by administration spokesmen: strengthening the stability of countries under threat through regional cooperation and encouragement of representative government. And the superstructure is implied in both the tragic loss of life of Western peacekeeping troops in Beirut and the invasion by a multinational force of Grenada to undo a Cuban-backed coup.

It is a clear awareness that putting a stop to the advances of an aggressive imperialist power demands determination, courage, and the taking of calculated risks. Less than a month ago President Reagan himself sketched the context in which the latest events should be viewed. Speaking to the United Nations, he referred to disputes in Lebanon, Chad, Central America, and southern Africa. His government, he said, was working for the recognition of territorial sovereignty and integrity, for support for recognized governments in the face of external aggression, and for peaceful negotiation.

Specifically on the Grenada invasion, his secretary of state, Mr Shultz, has pointed out that the United States and other countries responded to the urgent request of the states in the neighborhood.

It was also unanimously requested by the Organization of East Caribbean States, whose chairman, Prime Minister Eugenia Charles of Dominica, says Maurice Bishop of Grenada was murdered because he had reached an understanding with the organization to hold elections and reduce Soviet influence. And it follows the recent formation by El Salvador, Guatamala, and Honduras of a joint anticommunist defense council.

The wider context was set out by Mr Reagan when he addressed a rare joint session of the U.S. Congress in April to demand support for the embattled countries of the Caribbean basin. The security of all the Americans had been put at stake by Soviet and Cuban adventurism in the region, he declared. And he warned then that America's credibility as an ally throughout the world would be suspect if it could not defend its allies on its own doorstep. The issue, as President Reagan said at that time, is simply one of America's will to act against Soviet aggression in the world.

The present government has the will to act, and it has given it substance in a framework that has the strength and the flexibility to turn the tide of Soviet imperialism.

## ZAMBIA

### Election Under Way; President Kaunda Comments

*MB271841 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 27 Oct 83*

[Text] Zambians from all walks of life trooped to the polling stations today in their thousands for the presidential and parliamentary elections, expressing confidence in the country's 1-party participatory democracy system of government. President Kaunda, who is the sole presidential candidate, noted when casting his vote at State House that it was a proud moment for him, because the people can now decide who is going to lead them. The president said the queues showed that Zambians have accepted their responsibility and privilege of voting. Apart from electing the president, the voters also had to choose the 125 members of parliament. Reports from the various polling centers say the elections have gone without nasty incidents despite a few flaws.

## ZIMBABWE

### Mugabe Condemns U.S. Military Action in Grenada

*MB271825 Harare Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 27 Oct 83*

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, has condemned the invasion of Grenada by the joint forces of the United States and its Caribbean allies. In a statement issued in Harare today, Comrade Mugabe said the invasion is an act of wanton aggression carried out in complete defiance of the UN Charter and the sovereign right of the people of Grenada. The prime minister said the government rejects the theory that a state whose political ideology stands opposed to that of another has the right to invade that other state with a view of redirecting its policies and readjusting its political order.

### Harare Criticism

*MB271439 Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 27 Oct 83*

[Station commentary]

[Text] While Zimbabwe and all independent nations were busy celebrating UN Day and rededicating themselves to the UN Charter, about 2,000 American troops took part in an early-morning invasion of Grenada. We are told that President Reagan says the invasion is meant to protect American citizens on the island and restore law and order on the island, despite repeated assurances of their safety by the Revolutionary Military Council on the island.

This is yet another example of the U.S. military adventurism in the 1980's in its desperate attempt to assert its role as an international policeman with the right to influence world events. Who, then, is going to protect the Cubans, the Soviets, and other nationalities on the island? The Americans justify their flagrant violation of Grenada's territorial integrity and sovereignty with the flimsy excuse that the Caribbean states invited them to unseat the military government of General Austin, which ousted Prime Minister Bishop in a military coup last week.

While we do not condone the taking of power by force rather than the ballot, as happened on the island, we also strongly feel that the coup in Grenada is an internal problem which the islanders must find a solution to. There have been coups in many parts of the world, and the Americans have never sent their troops to reverse the situation. In fact, the Americans are on record for masterminding coups in Chile and Liberia, to mention a few places. American influence in Southern and Central America is being safeguarded by the most repressive military juntas history has ever known.

This record makes it sound strange that the Americans now consider a coup d'etat to be so undemocratic as to call for the release of the U.S. military might on a small island with a force of just over 1,000 troops. It seems the Americans are using the coup in Grenada as an excuse to position their troops on the island and thereby install a puppet regime which will not oppose their plans of building a strategic military, naval, and airbase.

There is no doubt that the Americans need such a base so as to isolate the progressive state of Cuba as well as prevent the liberation of the masses of Central and South America, who are currently oppressed by U.S.-sponsored military regimes. This is the real motive behind the American invasion, to neutralize progressive elements in the Caribbean and boost their own military strength in the region. The invasion clearly exposes the double standards of the champions of the so-called free world.

When the Soviet Union got involved in Afghanistan, the same Americans were in the forefront to denounce the move. But they find it easy to trample on a small island and still pay lip service to democracy and strict observance of international laws. What is more ironic is that the invasion comes a day after UN Day, when the United States and other member-states had reaffirmed their commitment to the UN Charter.

One can only wonder how we can trust the Americans on human rights, democracy, freedom, and independence of all the nations. If it only requires and invitation from a regional organization for American troops to invade an unpopular state in the region, we in southern Africa are waiting anxiously for such military assistance from the Reagan administration to rid the region of apartheid and free the people of Namibia and South Africa.

The minister of foreign affairs, Comrade Witness Mangwende, is on record as having called for an international force to unseat the Botha regime. We know, however, that such an invitation would fall on deaf ears in Washington because imperialism will never plot for its own downfall. American double standards are nauseous. They masterminded Sergeant Doe's coup in Liberia, and today that regime is democratic — because the Americans say so. The Americans are supporting the military junta in El Salvador and Chile and working round the clock to overthrow the progressive Government of Nicaragua. These devils are cleansed in the eyes of the world because the Americans say they are alliances of the so-called democratic and free world. What this means is that a government (?or state) is only democratic if it follows the American way of thinking and is undemocratic if it chooses to be independent and chart its own course.

Surely the wounds of the Vietnam war are still fresh, and the peace-loving people of the world expect that the American people will bring force to bear on their administration that their sons cannot continue to die in this way for a lost cause. The recent bombing of the American base in Lebanon, which left more than 200 Marines dead, should act as a lesson to the Reagan administration that involvement in the internal affairs to independent nations will only cause the loss of lives and untold suffering.

**Parliament Team To Study Tanzania Legislature**
*MB270926 Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 27 Oct 83*

[Text] An eight-member Zimbabwean parliamentary delegation led by the speaker of Parliament, Comrade Didimus Mutasa, arrived in Dar es Salaam last night for a 7-day visit during which they will study Tanzania's legislative processes. Comrade Mutusa told newsmen that they have already been to Eastern Europe, Cuba, and Sweden for a similar mission. He said Zimbabwe is now considering to set up a new parliamentary structure, adding that the visit would help them adopt some aspects which could suit the Zimbabwean situation. Comrade Mutusa and his delegation, which is in Tanzania at the invitation of his Tanzanian counterpart, Comrade Adam Satima Pawa, will also take the opportunity to acquaint itself with cooperatives in that country.

**Muzenda Cites Cultural Basis for Single Party**
*MB271837 Harare Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 27 Oct 83*

[Text] The deputy prime minister, Comrade Simon Muzenda, says the shaping of a one-party state in Zimbabwe lies in restructuring the party at all levels which were destroyed by the war. In an interview broadcast in a Radio Four program, he stressed that the lawmakers need to educate the public on socialist goals and said that Zimbawean culture and history reflect the idea of a one-party state. The deputy prime minister noted that a multiparty system increases the incidence of violent clashes during elections. He said most African countries have adopted the one-party system and denied that in such countries government ministers are less critical because of fear of reprisal. Comrade Muzenda said government ministers have a duty to represent their constituencies, and they are, therefore, bound to give a true reflection of those they represent.